

# The Literary Digest

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG.

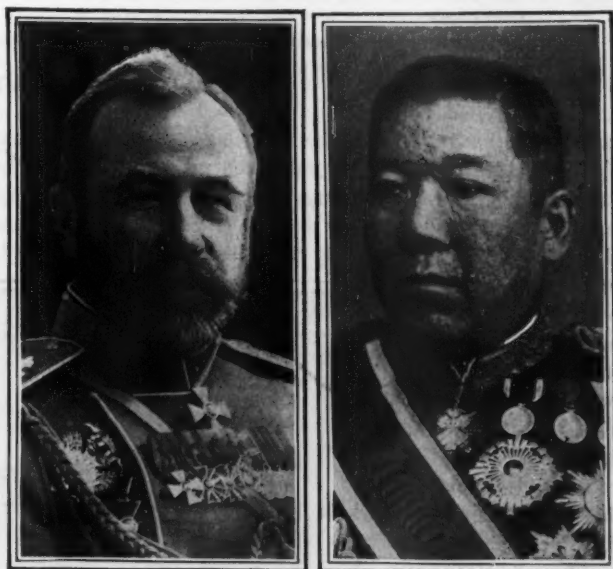
THE first Asiatic victory over a European army in centuries, the longest and one of the largest of the world's battles, and a conflict that may take its place with the "decisive" or epoch-making encounters of history—the battle around Liao-Yang—is regarded by the American press as outranking, in its far-reaching significance, any of the startling events that have been marking the progress of the war. "It surely means the humiliation of a great, warlike empire before the world," remarks the *New York Evening Mail*, and the *New York Sun* observes that "it puts an end to the hope of the Russians and the theory of their sympathizers that the first conflict of arms on a grand scale would disclose a weakness, or a lack of staying qualities, or some inadequacy inherent in the military character of the Japanese, which might reverse the conclusions drawn by impartial observers of the Asiatic nation's initial successes by sea and land."

Hardly a month ago Kuropatkin telegraphed that his troops, "having retreated to their main position after heavy losses, will be able to maintain it against an enemy numerically superior." This main position was Liao-Yang, which had been fortified by an expert of the first order, and which was stored with an abundance of ammunition and provisions. And it is from this stronghold that Kuropatkin's army is in flight, at this writing, defeated, disorganized, and in peril of being surrounded and cut off. No reliable estimate of the losses has yet been made.

Early newspaper estimates placed Kuropatkin's army at 200,000 men and the Japanese attacking force at 225,000, while some calculated the total number of men engaged at 500,000, and declared it to be the biggest battle in the history of the world. We were soon reminded, however, that Darius had 600,000 followers at Issus, and more at Gauzamela, while a million or more contended at Chalons. At Koeniggrätz the Germans had 221,000 and the Austrians 219,000; and at Leipsic the allies had 290,000 and

Napoleon 150,000. Conservative estimates reckon that Kuropatkin had some 170,000 men and the Japanese about 200,000.

In the preliminary skirmishing of August 25-27, according to the despatches, the Russian forces were distributed in the form of a great semicircle, about thirty miles long, facing southward, with Liao-Yang at its center. On Thursday, the 25th, Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right wing, came in contact with the Russian left at An Ping, about ten miles east of Liao-Yang. About the same time the Japanese center and left came into collision with the Russian center and right, along the rest of the great semicircle, but it was around An Ping that the battle was hottest. The fight-



KUROPATKIN.

OYAMA.

### THE OPPOSING COMMANDERS.

ing continued all along the line through Friday and Saturday, the Japanese losing about 2,000 and the Russians about 3,000, and on Sunday Kuropatkin withdrew his forces from their advanced positions and formed a smaller semicircle, about seven miles long, around the city. In the Tokyo despatches this withdrawal was spoken of as a Russian defeat.

Sunday and Monday were occupied by the Russian retirement and reformation, and on Tuesday morning at six o'clock a cannon shot opened the main battle. It was the Mikado's birthday, and it seemed to be the purpose of the Japanese to win the victory before nightfall. Again and again the Japanese hurled themselves against the Russian center, only to be thrown back by bayonet charges. At one point they were thus repulsed six times. The roar of artillery on both sides was deafening and incessant. Each army had from 600 to 1,000 guns, and every part of the field was searched with shell and shrapnel. About four in the afternoon the Japanese made a strong attempt to turn the Russian right flank, but Kuropatkin perceived it and sent several battalions of reserves of that quarter and repulsed it. The Russian cavalry took part in this success, the first opportunity they had had to charge the Japanese on open ground since the war began. The battle continued till nine o'clock without any decisive success by either side. Kuropatkin had repulsed the enemy at every point, however, and had taken 46 guns.

On Wednesday the battle "ragged continuously from dawn until



FUKUSHIMA,

Who pounded the Russians' center and right while Kuroki was getting around their left flank.



NODZU,



OKU,



KUROKI,

Whose turning movement won the battle.

### JAPANESE DIVISION COMMANDERS.

midnight," the Japanese assaults being "directed principally against the Russian center." Advanced positions were captured and recaptured, "bayonet charges succeeded each other in rapid succession, while the artillery duel never ceased for a moment." At one point the Russians dug deep pits "artfully hid among the high Chinese corn," with stakes concealed in them. Then they feinted retreat, and the pursuing Japanese "fell into the pits in hundreds, and were engulfed and impaled on the stakes, and their lines were thrown into confusion." Meanwhile Kuroki, who took little or no part in Tuesday's fight, and who had made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Tai-tse River, on Kuropatkin's left flank, on Tuesday night, had ascended the river on Wednesday to Sakankankwantun and crossed there. Kuropatkin heard of this movement after six o'clock Wednesday evening, and immediately resolved to withdraw his entire force to the north side of the river. As soon as the Japanese center found the enemy retiring, they resumed their attacks, "altho it was then quite dark," and the Russians found it necessary to remain. At dawn on Thursday, however, the

Russian forces began to withdraw, followed by the Japanese, and during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the Russian army crossed the stream, the Japanese entering Liao-Yang on Sunday morning.

Kuroki's position on the right side of the river, facing Kuropatkin's army, was considered by many papers to be extremely serious, but it soon appeared from the despatches to be more serious for Kuropatkin than for Kuroki. While Oku and Nodzu were harassing the Russian rearguard in Liao-Yang, Kuroki attacked Kuropatkin's left wing at eleven o'clock Thursday morning in the neighborhood of the Yentai coal mines, twelve miles to the northwest of Liao-Yang. The Russians made a very determined stand here, and at one time succeeded in taking a line of Japanese positions, but on Thursday night the Japanese captured most of the Russian positions, and, by Friday night, had taken all of them. The next day Kuropatkin hurriedly withdrew his army in the direction of Mukden, telegraphing to the Czar for reinforcements. On Monday his rearguard was badly cut up by the pursuing enemy, and about the same time Kuropatkin discovered that his retreat was



SCENE OF THE BATTLE.



threatened by large forces of Japanese approaching on the north-east. The despatches of last Tuesday reported that Mukden was threatened by Kuroki's men and was being evacuated, and that Kuropatkin's army was in peril of being cut off.

**A History-Making Battle.**—"A defeat of the Russians will have a most far-reaching effect. It will not be limited to the immediate scene of operations, and possibly not to the present contest, for this war has in it the possibilities of 'rearrangement' in the Far East, and in Europe as well. Japan triumphant in the Far East will not only demand, but can scarcely be denied, guarantees for her national integrity. These may, indeed we might almost say must, include the regeneration of China to such an extent as to make that vast but weak empire secure against a Russian *coup de main*. Japan will have won but a barren victory if China must be allowed to continue a vast, loosely organized hulk, incapable of even first defense against aggression from her powerful neighbor who, even humbled by Japan, will still be worth the most vigilant watching.

"Russia defeated in the East will not be for years the make-weight in European diplomacy she has been. Nothing may be said openly, but in the secret councils of Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and Rome, the fact of Russia's defeat will be put in the sharpest possible contrast with the pretensions she has long made to be a Power of surpassing military capabilities. Her military character has suffered greatly already, and it will suffer still more if overwhelming defeat now overtake her armies, or even if the great battle is drawn. On her military character, in combination with her reputation for what is called 'adroit' diplomacy, has rested her recent prestige.

"If Russia is defeated, the fact that Japan inflicted the defeat must count heavily in all calculations of the value of Russian assistance or Russian opposition. Japan is the newest of Powers that are Powers. Indeed, only by the war she is now waging has she made good her claim to be considered in diplomatic parlance a 'Power.' Her appearance as such on the stage of world-affecting events must have the effect of causing a recalculation of probabilities similar to that which attended the advent of Russia in the great field of European politics."—*The Boston Transcript*.

**A Good Word for Kuropatkin.**—"The Japanese army has won a victory notable in all the annals of war. Its armies have dislodged a force not much less than their own from a position selected with deliberation, fortified with care, and amply provided with defense. They have fought five pitched battles since the war without losing a gun or a position. They have executed a concerted movement extending over weeks, and at its close they have driven the largest army any one European Power has brought to a single engagement from a fortified position to whose defense months of preparation had gone. War has had few more signal triumphs.

"General Kuropatkin has, however, for three months displayed through a retreat of more than 200 miles high ability. He has had no infantry unit captured, tho he has lost many guns. His forces have always retreated in good order. Up to the flight from Liao-Yang there has been no rout, and it is not yet known if the 21,000 rifles picked up by the Japanese were more than the arms of the dead and disabled. Few retreats in history—none since arms of precision came in—equal General Kuropatkin's dogged, skilful rear defense.

"This is but another way of saying that the Japanese commanders have failed in the initiative that converts a retreat into a rout. They are weak in cavalry. The prodigal expenditure of ammunition in modern warfare may render headlong pursuit more difficult than in the past, particularly with a foe falling back on his supplies.

"But whatever may be the reason, if General Kuropatkin finally escapes with a fighting army Japan has still before its forces a long, exhausting, dangerous and dubious conflict, and its commanders, who have every other military virtue, lack in that supreme initiative in which Grant was greater than in any other—the consciousness that where the defeated can retreat the victor can always follow, and must, if victory, however brilliant, is to be turned into those crowning mercies which end wars."—*The Philadelphia Press*.

**Hand-to-Hand Fighting.**—"The battle of Liao-Yang, which began with a Japanese advance on August 24, the day of the christening of the Czarevitch, and concluded yesterday (Saturday)

with the retreat of General Kuropatkin, is believed to have been the longest and the bloodiest of history.

"Numerous incidents in the fighting upset the theory evolved by experiences in the Boer war that a modern battle must necessarily be fought at long range. Both sides repeatedly came to hand-to-hand encounters in bayonet charges, and the men of both sides were often so near each other that they could distinguish features and hear words of command.

"In one instance they were separated only by the width of the railroad, and actually threw stones at each other. The mad heroism of the Japanese and the stubborn tenacity of the Russians has not been paralleled anywhere save in some of the desperate encounters of the American Civil War.

"Correspondents state that several of the bayonet attacks made by the Japanese throughout the battle were forced by the depletion of ammunition, of which modern arms entail such extravagant expenditure. The Japanese came on with empty guns and with hopes of finishing the attack with cold steel, but it was proved that such attacks can not be driven home in the face of the fire of breech-loading guns. . . .

"It is wonderful that the commissary arrangements made it possible to supply the men during such a continuous battle. The Russians were better fed, being near their own base, but the terrible strain of the continuous fighting caused some of them to fall asleep in the midst of the cannonade and even on the firing line."

—*Press Dispatch from St. Petersburg*.

## OUTLOOK FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

A NOTE of alarm is sounded by Representative Joseph W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, in an interview upon the Congressional outlook. "The election of Roosevelt is clearly indicated," he says, "but the contest is a close one in the House." And a number of Republican papers share his anxiety. The outlook "is not as bright as the managers would desire," admits the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.), in the course of a careful review of the situation; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) finds the Republican leaders acknowledging that the contest for the House "may be uncomfortably close." "Conditions in many of the Congress districts lead to the thought that the Republicans had better put on more steam," remarks the New York *Sun* (Rep.).

The picture of a Republican President in the White House, hampered and harassed by a hostile House, his projects amended beyond recognition and his departments thronged with "investigating committees" on the hunt for campaign material, is not a pleasing one to Mr. Babcock. "With Roosevelt in the White House," he says, "a Democratic House could keep the departments in constant turmoil by voting inquiries into different bureaus." As a rule, however, the election of a Republican or Democratic President carries with it the election of a friendly House, and most of the newspapers that treat this feature of the campaign think that this election will be no exception. The only exception in recent years occurred in 1876, when President Hayes was confronted by a hostile Congress, but the Democratic press dispose of this exception by the remark that Hayes was not elected.

In the present House the Republicans have a majority of 34, so that if the Democrats can hold the districts now in their possession and pick up 18 more in various parts of the country, the House will be under their control. The New York *Herald* (Ind.), the Washington *Star* (Rep.), Chairman Cowherd, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and other observers count 71 districts as doubtful. Republican dissensions give the Democrats hope in Delaware and Wisconsin, fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Kansas and Nebraska may win some districts in those States, and there are doubtful districts in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, which, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks, "would probably go Democratic even

on a decline in the general Republican vote not quite sufficient to carry such States to the Democracy on the Presidential ticket." The *New York Tribune*, however, after a careful examination of the districts that Chairman Cowherd hopes to win, finds that seventeen of them are Democratic now, twelve of which the Republicans are expecting to capture, while the rest seem as likely to go Republican as Democratic. "The Democratic statesman who can see such visions at this stage of the canvass," observes *The Tribune*, "clearly has all the other 'second-sighters' and 'rain-bow-chasers' about Democratic headquarters in a trance."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind.) would like to see a close result. It remarks:

"Calm observers of political cycles are inclined to hope that, whoever wins the Presidential election, the House will be very close, and that no party will have such a majority as will apparently give it a mandate to do as it pleases; and if the House should have a slight Democratic majority while the Senate is so strongly Republican, many persons who feel that the overwhelming Senate should have a check put upon it would not be visibly disappointed."

The *Baltimore News* (Ind.) thinks it would be a misfortune to have the election result in a Republican President and a Democratic House. It argues thus:

"Looking upon President Roosevelt as 'unsafe,' it might be considered fortunate to have a Democratic House should he win. In that case, he would not be able to make any radical changes in laws. On the other hand, he would have greater temptation than ever to dispense with law and use his executive prerogative, and this is the thing which his critics most fear. With party government such as has been accepted in the United States, it is unfortunate to have opposing parties hold different branches of the government. Better results always follow control of all branches of the government by the same party, so that it may be able to carry out its policies and can be held fully responsible for failure in any particular. The most difficult thing in politics is to place the responsibility for failure just where it belongs, and this becomes doubly difficult when neither party can control legislation. Citizens should hope that if Mr. Roosevelt is elected President in November he may have a House of Representatives of his own party."

The *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) figures out the possibility of a Democratic Senate in the following editorial:

"Even Judge Parker assumes, as something that there is no use in discussing, that the Senate will remain Republican for four years; but, while we admit the probability of it, the assumption of certainty is quite unwarranted. If the Democrats can elect Judge Parker, it is far from impossible for them to obtain control of the Senate on March 4 next. Republican Senators from several States that the Democrats must carry if they succeed in electing Judge Parker will go out of office next March, and the Democrats ought to control the legislatures of all States whose electoral votes they may secure."

"The Republicans have a majority of twenty-four. Twenty-three of them go out of office next March. If the Democrats should gain thirteen seats, they would have a majority of two. Thirteen of the States concerned are fair fighting ground, and a Democrat has already been elected to succeed McComas from Maryland. The thirteen States are Delaware, California, Indiana, Wyoming, New York, Nebraska, Washington, Connecticut, New Jersey, Utah, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Nevada. Twelve of the thirteen, with Maryland, would do. Several of these States will be carried by the Democrats if they shall elect Parker. Others of them were carried by the Democrats when Cleveland was the candidate. Of none of them can it be said the hope for Democratic success is absurd. Cleveland got the electoral votes of all of them, barring one elector from California, except Utah, which was not then a State; Nevada, which voted for Weaver, and Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington. Mr. Bryan is a candidate for Senator, and has a good deal of strength in Nebraska; in Washington there are factional fights among the Republicans, and the failure to create a state railway commission has created great dissatisfaction in their own party."

"Of course, we are not claiming the Senate, but we protest against the assumption that it is bound to remain Republican during the next Administration."

### THE "BIG-STICK" PERIL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is not making speeches during this campaign, but the Democrats are supplying the lack by circulating extracts from his speeches and writings of previous years. In those days everybody thought Mr. Roosevelt was perfectly safe in pommeling the "weakling," the "coward," and the "craven" in his utterances, but now those much-belabored characters are having their turn, and the denunciations of the "weakling" are being used to show that Mr. Roosevelt is a militarist who is eager for a chance to plunge the country into war. Senator Bailey, of Texas, hit off the Democratic view of the two candidates a few days ago in a speech in Brooklyn when he said: "There stands the President with his feet on the Constitution and his sword in his hand. Here stands our candidate with his feet on the sword and the Constitution in his hands." And the *Boston Globe* (Ind.) declares: "One result of the Presidential election will determine whether for the next four years there is to be an Administration menacing the country and the world with war, or one which will follow the traditional and prosperous course of this republic." The Republican papers ridicule this idea of President Roosevelt's disposition, and quote from the utterances of George Washington to show that he was as bellicose as President Roosevelt. The *Washington Post* (Ind.) recalls the fact that President Cleveland's warlike note to England in the Venezuela dispute "did not tarnish his fame or impair his popularity"; and the *Baltimore News* (Ind.) remarks:

"Mr. Roosevelt is neither a George III., nor a rowdy, nor a fool; and to talk as tho he were any of these things is the very best way to produce, in the minds of the very men it is essential to influence in this campaign, the impression that the whole anti-Roosevelt campaign is a case of hysterical hue and cry. . . . Extravagance of denunciation will be the most effective method of suicide for the anti-Roosevelt propaganda."

The utterance of Mr. Roosevelt that gives this issue its key-note is his recommendation in a Chicago speech in 1902 to "speak softly and carry a big stick." In another speech he declared that "the peace which breeds timidity and sloth is a curse and not a blessing," and in an address to the New England Society in 1898 he said: "I have scant sympathy with that mock humanitarianism . . . which would prevent the great, orderly, liberty-loving nations of the world from doing their duty in the earth's waste places because there must be some rough surgery at the outset." The "strong man," the "just man armed," and the "men with iron in their blood," are again and again contrasted with the "weakling" who "babbles of peace" and "hesitates to use a just, proper severity." In his letter to the Cuban dinner of May 20, 1904, he suggested interference in South American affairs in the following language:

"If a nation shows that it knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no interference from the United States. Brutal wrong-doing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society may finally require intervention by some civilized nations, and in the Western hemisphere the United States can not ignore this duty, but it remains true that our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. All that we ask is that they shall govern themselves well and be prosperous and orderly. Where this is the case they will find only helpfulness from us."

Dozens of extracts of similar purport from the President's writings and speeches are being circulated by the Democrats. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the *New York World*, in a two-page open letter to the President, accuses him of intending "to divert the nation's thought and energy from the duties that crowd upon it at home to a career of rowdy adventure abroad," and the *Philadelphia Record* says that "if the American people do not wish to fully embark in a policy of militarism and adventure, they know what government to put out and what to put in." Similar expressions of



opinion are made by the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.), the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), the *Macon Telegraph* (Dem.), the *Houston Post* (Dem.), and other critics of the President. Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, says in a newspaper interview:

"Mr. Roosevelt would make the soldier the highest type of our civilization. I would make the soldier the lowest type. We do not want to revive the brutish ideal of the armed crusades in these days. The fighter must never again be set above the thinker, nor strength above justice.

"I am opposed to making the United States a world Power by means of a great army and navy or a meddlesome, arrogant foreign policy. If we are to be a world Power, it should be by freeing ourselves from militarism and kindred evils, and showing the other peoples of the world a government so just and a people so free and happy and lightly burdened that they will adopt our institutions. In this way we may become the greatest world Power in history."

The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) replies to these critics by declaring that George Washington was also a "big-stick" advocate. "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," he said, in his first annual message; and in his message of December 3, 1793, he said:

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms in which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among the nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

The *New York Press* (Rep.) goes on to tell of other "big-stick" men in the Presidential chair. It remarks:

"The Democrats who have started the 'big-stick' argument have paid very little attention to the history of this country, or they would know that the American people have never been afraid to elect a man who has been for keeping the flag at the masthead and for upholding the dignity and honor of the nation. Jackson was assailed as a 'big-stick' danger, and in both 1828 and 1832 he had a popular plurality which, in our present population, would be far above a million. William H. Harrison was a 'big-stick' danger in 1840, and his plurality, in the proportion of voters, was

enormous. Old 'Zach' Taylor was in the same class, and he beat his nearest opponent as heavily.

"The Democrats said worse things of Lincoln than they now say of Roosevelt, but in 1860 he got half a million plurality and 108 more electoral votes than his nearest competitor. In 1864 he received 212 electoral votes to George B. McClellan's 21. Grant also was denounced as a 'big-stick' peril, and he had 214 votes to Seymour's 80 in 1868, and in 1872 286 to 42 votes for his nearest competitor.

"The American people never found any fault with the 'big-stick' principles of George Washington in the beginning of our mastheading of the flag; of Madison with his defense of American rights before and during the war of 1812; of Jackson promising to hang those who defied the flag; of Polk and Taylor guarding the flag north and south of our boundary; of Lincoln fixing it aloft in this country forever; of Grant driving European invaders out of Mexico; of McKinley expelling the Spaniards from Cuba! The American people have never found fault with such 'big-stick' service to the country. They have honored it with overwhelming votes at the polls. They have never tolerated those who either tear down or sneer at the flag. They have whipped them out of public sight."

The *Chicago Chronicle* (Rep.) regards the Roosevelt spirit as the American spirit of the hour. To quote:

"There is nothing so sinful in the eyes of senility and decrepitude as initiative, vigor, and nerve. People whose only virtue consists in what they have not done are alarmed and indignant at a positive character and a man of action. Accordingly the glow-worms of politics consider that this Phœbus with his chariot of fire is destined to involve the country in a ruinous conflagration.

"It is complimentary to any man to be assailed in this style. It was predicted of John Quincy Adams that if he were elected the following Congress would be the last, and a California judge declared his conviction in 1900 that if McKinley were elected he would never permit the Democrats to hold another national convention. No candidate for the Presidency is safe from such doleful predictions unless, like the sage of Esopus, his character and his principles are a cryptogram.

"President Roosevelt's character as a man of action is in almost startling harmony with the present epoch in American history. Every nation, like every human being, has its period of tutelage, then its period of strenuous activity, then its period of quiescence and repose, and then its period of decay. The United States, as every one knows, are now in the growing period. The nation is expanding because it is its nature to do so. Nothing can and nothing should arrest its progress by leaps and bounds toward its



DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.  
—Walker in the *Nashville American*.



TEDDY—"If you lak-a-me, lak I lak-a-you, we each in the same-a-boat.  
"I lak-a-say, on 'lection day, I lak-a-get your vote."  
—Zert in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

#### SOUTHERN CARTOONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

manifest destiny. The astonishing thing is that with the hour has come also the man.

"President Roosevelt appeals to every American, and will poll a tremendous personal vote because he is the man for the hour."

#### MR. HILL'S RENUNCIATION.

DAVID B. HILL'S announcement that he will retire from active politics on January 1, 1905, is regarded by the Republican papers as superfluous, and they satirically suggest lists of other Democrats who might also retire with benefit to their party. Some of the Democratic papers admit that Mr. Hill's renunciation might help the Democrats in the coming campaign. "The authorized announcement," says the *Columbia (S.C.) State (Dem.)*, "will help the Democrats in New York not a little just now"; and the *New York World (Dem.)* declares: "Mr. Hill's promise to retire from politics on the first of January next is the first sign he has given in many years of rightly interpreting and respecting public opinion. . . . It would be worth ten or, perhaps, twenty thousand votes to Judge Parker if Mr. Hill were to retire from politics now and leave entirely to more sagacious and sensitive minds the management of the state campaign." The Republican newspapers are skeptical as to the seriousness of the announcement. "We should just as soon have expected the duck's announcement that it proposed to retire from the water," remarks the *Philadelphia Press (Rep.)*; and the *Toledo Blade (Rep.)* declares that "there is not a sane man in the United States who would believe Dave Hill if he should swear on a stack of Bibles piled mountain high that he was going to retire from politics. This is Hill's last chance. He made Parker, and if, by hook or by crook, the latter should land in the White House, do not imagine that Dave Hill is too modest to demand his reward or lacks in cunning to get it."

Mr. Hill celebrated his sixty-first birthday last week, and at that time he sent out the report that after January 1 he would retire and "would not in the event of Democratic success accept any position under the national or state Democratic administrations, or again become a candidate for election to any office whatever." It is asserted in some quarters that Mr. Hill was forced to retire

on account of the wide and unfavorable publicity which has been given his connection with the Democratic nominee. The Parker organs think that Mr. Hill has put an end to the persistent declarations of Republicans that he is expecting a cabinet position in the event of Parker's election, or that he expects to wield large influence with a Democratic administration. Thus the *Philadelphia Record (Dem.)* says:

"Mr. Hill probably knew that he would not be invited to take a seat in the cabinet. But owing to the prominent part he has played in politics and his activity in promoting Judge Parker's nomination it might naturally have been expected that in the event of the Judge's election he would receive some high honor. For this reason it might have been mortifying to him to be omitted. He has averted all danger of that embarrassment by stating now that, whatever may be the result of the election, he will retire from public life before a new Administration shall come in. Whatever enmities he has incurred, and whatever distrust he has aroused, will not encumber the Democratic candidate in his campaign."

"When Mr. Hill is particular to say that he will accept no appointment from the President if Mr. Parker is elected," believes the *Chicago Chronicle (Rep.)*, "he virtually admits that there is some ground for this popular impression, and that it will greatly help Mr. Parker to remove it." The *Washington Star (Rep.)* thinks the announcement "betrays the weakness of the Democratic situation in New York." It goes on to explain:

"It goes to confirm the reports of the distrust of Judge Parker in his own party. It strengthens suspicion of his spinelessness. Surely things are in bad shape when Mr. Hill feels it necessary in the party's behalf to assure the people that he has no designs on his friend. If Judge Parker were the leader he is held up to be by his admirers, no man's self-effacement would be required. Reliance would be on the candidate, beset as he might be by a thousand temptations and bad advisers."

"Let us take Mr. Hill at his word, and believe that he means well for his friend. Could he efface himself? He was born a politician. The opinion prevails in New York that his first wail as an infant was in the form of a stump speech, and his next a call for a caucus. He thinks, eats, drinks, and dreams politics. Without a family, indifferent to society, he gives his whole time to the law and to the party of which at home he has for years been both the thinking and the acting head. How could he, a vigorous man of sixty, efface himself, with a Democrat in the White House



DAVY HILL—"I'm going to retire at 12 o'clock."  
UNCLE SAM—"Yes, David, Uncle Sam is fixing things so you can retire before that time, and take little Alton with you."  
—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



HILL—"Don't take the ladder away, Judge."  
—Shiras in the *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*.

#### REPUBLICAN CARTOONS OF MR. HILL.



as the result of his efforts, and another in the State House at Albany right under his nose? He might not care for office for himself, but he would be the power behind the throne at both points.

"The anti-Hill cry in New York in Democratic circles is largely cant and hypocrisy. But for Mr. Hill there would to-day be no Parker. The nomination at St. Louis would have gone elsewhere and on a platform more objectionable probably than the one built at that twenty-four hours of jabber and turmoil. The Artful Dodger has brought in the 'wipes.' Why should Mr. Fagin denounce him and threaten him with the police?"

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) is more eulogistic in its treatment of Mr. Hill than any other paper. It says in part:

"David B. Hill has been in politics for a generation, and he has held a good many offices. He has had power and opportunity. But there is not in his pockets to-day, and there never has been, one penny of the taxpayers' money wrongfully obtained. Mr. Hill has made his mistakes, but he has never yielded to a class of temptations that have been quite too much for some very distinguished political leaders of the Republican party in New York.

"The Republicans and a good many Democrats disapprove of Mr. Hill's methods in politics. We presume he has made the announcement that he will retire from politics on January 1, and will accept no office, state or national, whoever may be elected President, because he felt that those who oppose him in the Democratic party would find it easier to support Judge Parker if he were out of the way. It is a not uncharacteristic act. If Mr. Hill has reaped honors, he has also made sacrifices. This is a sacrifice. His party does not yet, and may never, understand the nature and value of the service he has rendered to it in this campaign year. It is due to him, we think, more than to any other man, that the Democratic party has been brought back to the paths of reason and safety, that it has nominated an able, sound, and strong candidate worthy of the confidence of the people, and capable of filling with distinction the high office of President. It is due to Mr. Hill that the name of Hearst was not mentioned in the New York State Democratic convention this year. Mr. Hill made the best fight he could for a gold-standard plank in the Democratic platform. He did not surrender, he was overcome and voted down in the resolutions committee. The impression prevailed just after the convention that he had yielded and compromised. That was not the fact."

#### THE DEMOCRATIC BROIL IN MISSOURI.

WHEN Joseph W. Folk was nominated for governor of Missouri, the newspapers predicted that the Democratic "machine" would continue to do all it could to defeat him, therefore no surprise is expressed over the open rupture that has developed in that State between Mr. Folk and the political machine. The quarrel has grown out of the nomination of certain "machine" men for the subordinate state offices to run on the same ticket with Mr. Folk. One of these is Samuel B. Cook, and another, Albert O. Allen. It seems that Mr. Folk has not indorsed the other candidates on the ticket. Since the state convention Mr. Folk has been pelted with questions as to his opinion of his associates, and as to whether he will vote for them. The newspapers recall Mr. Folk's pledge at Marshall, Mo., on May 2, in which he declared that he would use his "influence and best endeavors to elect the regular Democratic ticket, it being expressly understood, however, that I will under no circumstances support any man I know to be a boodler." The Democratic state committee met in St. Louis on August 5, and decided that Mr. Folk ought to indorse his fellow candidates on the state ticket. Mr. Folk, however, has remained quiet on the subject.

About four weeks ago, Senator William J. Stone, who, some papers declare, was "too close to the boodle element in politics to escape the stigma which Mr. Folk put upon it," publicly attacked him for remaining quiet concerning his associates, and practically charged him with disloyalty to Missouri Democrats. Senator Stone charges that months ago Mr. Folk sought an alliance with

Cook, Allen, and Attorney-General Crow to secure a place for each on the Democratic ticket. The Senator states his informants to be Cook, Crow, and Assistant Attorney-General Jeffries, and he calls upon these men to give their statements to the public. They decline to affirm or deny his statement, altho Mr. Cook has given permission to any one who was present to furnish the public with a report of his words.

Mr. Folk emphatically denies the charge. He declares that Mr. Stone is "gliding around" on mischief bent, and says that he is running for governor on the Democratic state platform, which is satisfactory to him, and not on the other candidates. At this writing Mr. Folk has not yet given out the requested indorsement of his associates. The Senator has requested Mr. Folk to join him in signing a letter asking the witnesses to give their evidence on the point at issue, but, according to Mr. Stone, Mr. Folk refused, stating that he "has said all he cares to on this subject; that he does not wish to continue the discussion."

Most of the Missouri papers, especially the Independent and Democratic ones, place little faith in Mr. Stone's charges and believe that he is trying to make mischief. Some of the Republican papers, however, which are booming the Republican candidate for governor, regard Mr. Folk's refusal as a back down, and declare that Senator Stone has won his point. Thus the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"Folk is making an instructive diagram of himself. At first he jumped into the question of veracity with a great show of defiance, but the moment witnesses are definitely proposed he 'does not wish to continue the discussion.' Folk's language, when Stone's charge appeared, was as follows: 'I most emphatically deny that I asked either Mr. Cook or Mr. Allen to go on the ticket, or that I purposed any alliance, directly or indirectly, with either of them, or that there was any alliance.' But why object to the four witnesses? Surely they would not join in a falsehood. It is evidence that Folk fears. He is against witnesses. He says he wants to drop the discussion. On the question of veracity Folk has flunked, and no doubt for reasons perfectly well known to himself. At all events, they are distinct to everybody else. Stone has clinched his point."

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), however, thinks that Mr. Folk's opponents will have a disastrous experience with the "people's locomotive." It observes:

"That Stone allowed his resentment at a popular movement to lead him into opposing it proves what *The Star* has more than once said—that even the shrewdest machine politicians lose their heads when they are confronted with new conditions. Not even the experience of Governor Dockery and of smaller, struggling politicians could warn the junior Senator not to get in front of the people's locomotive. If he heeded their experience at all, he thought that he was bigger than they and could do what they could not. But he was knocked to one side just as easily as any of the others.

"This lesson of Stone's experience would be inconsequential if it did not foretell with certainty the fate which is in store for the Republican politicians who are doing exactly what Stone tried to do—that is, fighting Folk and seeking to arrest a popular impulse for morality. The boodlers, the small-fry professional Democrats, the governor of the State, the Democratic state machine, and a United States Senator tried that job severally and collectively. They failed miserably. The Republican machine is attempting the same thing with even less excuse—because it ought to be more honest—and it will meet with the same humiliating result."

The Democratic papers of the State do not seem to be giving much editorial space to Mr. Stone's charges. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says: "Senator Stone has made it clear that he does not desire the election of the head of the ticket, and will support that part of it by 'gliding around and making trouble.' The soft-footed statesman has for once performed a great public service by revealing himself in his true character as a mischief-maker. In a moment of anger he forgot himself and let the knife be seen."

## LABOR AND POLITICS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE trade-unionists in San Francisco "are through with politics," we are informed by *The Coast Seamen's Journal*, of that city. For three years San Francisco has been ruled by a labor-union mayor, and it seems that the experience has not been a happy one for the labor-unionists. The office-holding feature of the situation, we are told, has been a great success for the "so-called labor leaders," but the rank and file are awakening to the fact that the labor organizations are not running the city so much as the machine politicians are running the labor-unions. The San Francisco experiment, observes *The Coast Seamen's Journal*, "is likely to put an effective kibosh on the labor-in-politics fetish for some time to come." The same paper proceeds:

"To state the situation in a word, the effect has been largely to transfer the conduct of the labor movement from the hands of the men officially intrusted with that responsibility to the hands of the men intrusted with the city government and, coincidentally, to subvert the interests of organized labor to the schemes of a political machine. For nearly three years the labor movement has been drifting slowly but surely upon the rocks of personal political ambition, and it would to-day be no more than a derelict kept from stranding by chance currents, were it not for the determination of a comparatively few men that the disaster should not overtake the movement entirely without warning. It is gratifying to be able to say that the warning, given in unmistakable notes, has been heeded in the most practical manner and that those who are responsible for the dangerous tendency of things have been deposed from authority, and to a great extent stripped of power for harm. The recent election in the San Francisco Labor Council is the most impressive illustration of the success achieved in restoring the labor movement to its rightful hands. That event, and especially the circumstances of its happening, is at once a stinging rebuke to the man or men who would debauch the labor movement in the struggle for personal advancement and a tribute to the inherent honesty and vitality of the general membership of the labor organizations.

"The man who insists that labor shall 'go into politics' in order that he may get an office of some kind—any kind—will, of course, continue to advocate that policy. But the great majority of trade-unionists in San Francisco to-day are prepared to acknowledge the mistake that has been made, not so much by going into politics, since that step was never really taken, as by encouraging or permitting certain men to do politics in their name. On the whole, it may be said that the San Francisco trade-unionists are through with politics. The result leaves the labor movement stronger than before because free from the influence or control of those elements

that have recently been associated with it solely for the purpose of preying upon it.

"In drawing the attention of the labor movement to the local situation, we would point to the lesson of San Francisco's experience with the labor-in-politics plan, which is that the best thing a trade-union can do after going into politics is to get out again as quickly as possible."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

I don't know much of Russia, but  
I've fixed belief in this:  
Had it been girl instead of boy,  
It would have been amiss!

—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

THAT British mission which intends to retire from Tibet is still intending to retire.—*The Chicago News*.

WHY not a notification committee to notify General Miles that he has not been nominated for anything?—*The Chicago Inter Ocean*.

INSIDERS intimate that it would have cost about 300 per cent. to collect the back taxes that the Czar has remitted.—*The Detroit News*.

THERE is a tide in the affairs of wheat which, taken at what seems to be the flood, frequently leads on to misfortune.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

THE air-ship race from St. Louis to Washington was quite exciting for a time. One of the ships got across the Mississippi River.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

THE country seems inclined to the belief that David B. Hill will go out of politics at about the same time that politics go out of David B. Hill.—*The Boston Transcript*.

MR. ODELL is a little perplexed by the problem of keeping the governorship of New York up to the standard at which it has hitherto been maintained.—*The Washington Star*.

CANDIDATE DAVIS has one advantage over other campaign orators. He can quote history from personal observation, without having to take the word of any one.—*The Washington Post*.

AN Ohio soldier who was struck by lightning during the war has applied for a pension. Must have just recovered consciousness, as all the rest of Ohio is on the rolls.—*The New York Herald*.

IF the old adage that a fool and his money are soon parted is true, the campaign chairmen are in a position to prove that there are many wise men in Wall Street.—*The Washington Post*.

A NUMBER of our Northern exchanges are devoting their editorial space to discussions of Southern lynchings and their news columns to reports of race riots at the Chicago stock-yards.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

OF course Senator Platt did not mean quite what his words conveyed when he said that "whenever Senator Depew speaks, thousands of *Republicans* turn out to hear him, and he makes converts wherever he goes."—*Harper's Weekly*.

THOSE World's Fair authorities who traveled 26,000 miles to secure some pygmies for exhibition purposes could have saved all that labor and much of the expense had they glanced over the political field here at home.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

THE editress of a Western paper, who happens to be a young and charming widow, has under consideration several flattering marriage proposals as the result of publishing this innocent little local paragraph: "We have cut our weeds."—*The Atlanta Constitution*.



"WHAT IS ONE MAN'S MEAT MAY BE ANOTHER MAN'S POISON."  
—Barclay in the *Baltimore News*.



THE WAY BRYAN APPEARS TO BE GOING TO THE RELIEF OF THE "SAFE AND SANE" DEMOCRACY.  
—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.

## THE "UNRULY MEMBER" IN POLITICS.



## LETTERS AND ART.

## MAETERLINCK ON THE MODERN DRAMA.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK, in his latest volume of essays, "The Double Garden," devotes some pages to an examination of the tendencies of the modern drama. He qualifies his subject by the statement that when speaking of the modern drama he refers only to "those regions of dramatic literature that, sparsely inhabited as they may be, are yet essentially new." Since those regions owe no small part of their importance to the dramas of M. Maeterlinck himself, his reading of the dramatic tendencies has a peculiar interest. Of these tendencies he emphasizes three: First, "the decay, one might almost say the weeping paralysis, of external action"; second, "a very pronounced desire to penetrate deeper and deeper into the human consciousness and place moral problems upon a high pedestal"; and finally, "the search, still very timid and halting, for a new kind of beauty, that shall be less abstract than was the old."

In elaboration of the first point he writes:

"It is certain that, on the modern stage, we have far fewer extraordinary and violent adventurers. Bloodshed has grown less frequent, passions less turbulent; heroism has become less unbending, courage less material and less ferocious. People still die on the stage, it is true, as in reality they still must die, but death has ceased—or will cease, let us hope, very soon—to be regarded as the indispensable setting, the *ultima ratio*, the inevitable end, of every dramatic poem.

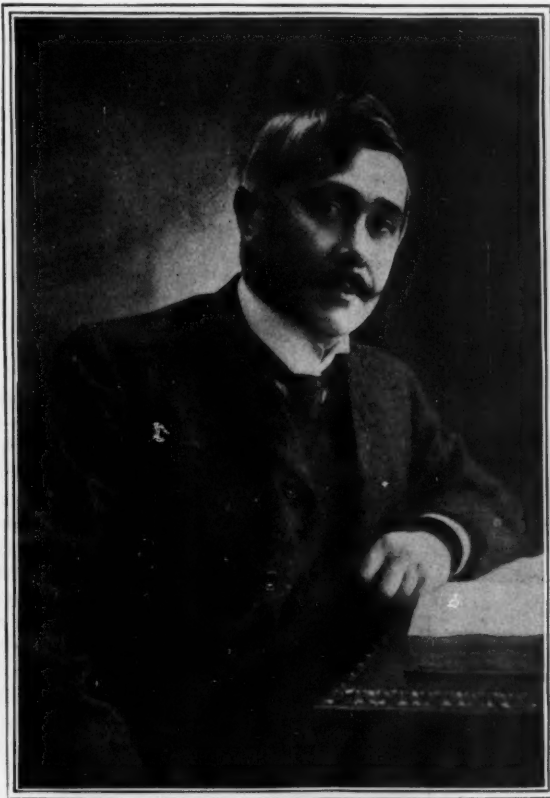
"When we consider the ancient and tragical anecdotes that constitute the entire basis of the classical drama; the Italian, Scandinavian, Spanish, or mythical stories that provided the plots, not only for all the plays of the Shakespearian period, but also—not altogether to pass over an art that was infinitely less spontaneous—for those of French and German romanticism, we discover at once that these anecdotes are no longer able to offer us the direct interest they presented at a time when they appeared highly natural and possible, at a time when, at any rate, the circumstances, manners, and sentiments they recalled were not yet extinct in the minds of those who witnessed their reproduction."

Turning to a consideration of "the drama that actually stands for the reality of our time," M. Maeterlinck writes:

"Its scene is a modern house, it passes between men and women of to-day. The names of the invisible protagonists—the passions and ideas—are the same, more or less, as of old. We see love, hatred, ambition, jealousy, envy, greed; the sense of justice and idea of duty; pity, goodness, devotion, piety, selfishness, vanity, pride, etc. But altho the names have remained more or less the same, how great is the difference we find in the aspect and quality, the extent and influence, of these ideal actors! Of all their ancient weapons, not one is left them, not one of the marvelous moments of old days. It is seldom that cries are heard now; bloodshed is rare, and tears not often seen. It is in a small room, round a table, close to the fire, that the joys and sorrows of mankind are decided. We suffer, or make others suffer, we love, we die, there in our corner; and it were the strangest chance should a door or a window suddenly, for an instant, fly open, beneath the pressure of extraordinary despair or rejoicing. Accidental, adven-

titious beauty exists no longer; there remains only an external poetry, that has not yet become poetic. . . . Last of all, there is no longer a God to widen, or master, the action; nor is there an inexorable fate to form a mysterious, solemn, and tragical background for the slightest gesture of man's; nor the somber and abundant atmosphere that was able to ennoble even his most contemptible weaknesses, his least pardonable crimes.

"There still abides with us, it is true, a terrible unknown; but it is so diverse and elusive, it becomes so arbitrary, so vague and contradictory, the moment we try to locate it, that we can not evoke it without great danger; can not even, without the mightiest difficulty, avail ourselves of it to raise to the point of mystery the gestures, actions, and words of the men we pass every day. The endeavor has been made; the formidable problematic enigma of heredity, the grandiose but improbable enigma of inherent justice, and many others besides, have each in their turn been put forward as a substitute for the vast enigma of the Providence or Fatality of old. And it is curious to note how these youthful enigmas, born but of yesterday, already seem older, more arbitrary, more unlikely, than those whose places they took in an access of pride."



A NEW PORTRAIT OF MAETERLINCK.

Deprived of our side movement and external ornament, cut off from appeal to a "determined divinity or fatality," the modern drama, says Maeterlinck, has fallen back on itself, "and seeks to discover, in the regions of psychology and of moral problems, the equivalent of what once was offered by exterior life." In this endeavor it has encountered "difficulties no less strange than unexpected." To penetrate deeply into human consciousness, Maeterlinck states, is the privilege of the thinker, the moralist, the historian, the novelist, and, to a degree, of the lyrical poet; but not of the dramatist. The sovereign law of the stage, its essential demand, he says, will always be for *action*. In "the conflict between a passion and a moral law, between a duty and a desire" the modern dramatist seeks his springs of action, which his predecessor sought in the struggle between diverse conflicting passions.

Looking to the future, and noting the "halting search for a new kind

of beauty," already mentioned, M. Maeterlinck says:

"While we wait for the time when human consciousness shall recognize more useful passions and less nefarious duties, for the time when the world's stage shall consequently present more happiness and fewer tragedies, there still remains, in the depths of every heart of loyal intention, a great duty of charity and justice that eclipses all others. And it is perhaps from the struggle of this duty against our egoism and ignorance that the veritable drama of our century shall spring. When this goal has been attained—in real life as on the stage—it will be permissible, perhaps, to speak of a new theater, a theater of peace, and of beauty without tears."

**The Psychology of Titles.**—The first and most far-reaching advertisement of a book, according to Mr. Frederic Taber Cooper, is its title—a fact which the average author does not seem to realize. A successful title, says Mr. Cooper, "rests upon the same principles that underlie the whole psychology of advertising." This idea he elaborates in the pages of *The Bookman* (August). We quote in part as follows:

"The ideal title should fulfil a triple purpose. It should awaken

interest; it should linger in the memory; and it should be a truthful and comprehensive expression of the book's significance. As a rule, the modern title does not sin in regard to the first of these requirements. On the contrary, it seems to have caught something of the flamboyant spirit of the poster art. It sacrifices real meaning to the desire to attract attention—a picturesque sequence of words, a flare of verbal color. It seizes upon some unimportant aspect of a story, some extraneous and irrelevant episode, and raises it to the dignity of a *Leitmotiv*. There are some titles which lead you to suspect that their choice was left to an outsider, who did not trouble himself to read beyond the opening chapter. . . .

"It would be easy to make a list of a score of recent books, the names of which are little better than clever cryptograms. They seem to have been designed solely to pique curiosity and to defy a rational interpretation. But they overreach themselves, by excess of cleverness, for the omnivorous novel reader of to-day forgets with a fatal ease the name of the book he read yesterday, unless plot and title are so closely interwoven that he can not think of the one without recalling the other. A seemingly cryptic title, on the other hand, which becomes clear as soon as the book is read, may deserve to be numbered among the genuine strokes of genius in the nomenclature of fiction. Henry James's titles are often of this sort. But a better example than 'The Wings of the Dove,' or 'The Ambassadors,' is Robert Grant's 'Unleavened Bread.' Here was a title which might mean almost anything, until you had read the book. But afterward it became the one logical, all-sufficient phrase to designate the lack of that particular mental and moral leaven, which makes all the difference between the men and women who are really the right sort, and the Selma Whites of actual life."

#### WILLIAM HAZLITT, ESSAYIST AND SENTIMENTALIST.

"MOST eloquent of English essayists," Hazlitt's latest biographer pronounced him; and now Mr. Bradford Torrey emphasizes the fact that he was also a prince of sentimentalists, a genius in many points akin to Rousseau. As a writer and as a man, we are told, Hazlitt was "very exceptionally endowed with the dangerous gift of sensibility." But his sentimentalism had intellectual foundations. "He felt because he knew. He had been intimate with himself; he had cherished his own consciousness." He was an egotist, in the sense that Wordsworth was an egotist—because of a quality of "absorption in one's own mind, a profound and perpetual consciousness of one's own being, the habit of interfusing self and outward things till distinction of spirit and matter, finite and infinite, self and the universe, are for the moment almost done away with, and feeling is all in all." This, says Mr. Torrey, was Hazlitt's secret, the breath of life that throbs in the best of his pages. We read further (*The Atlantic Monthly*, September):

"More than most men, he was alive himself. In Keats's phrase, he felt existence. There was no telling its preciousness to him. The essay 'On the Feeling of Immortality in Youth,' tho at the end it breaks out despairingly into something like the old cry, *Vanitas vanitatum*, is filled to the brim with a passionate love of this present world. The idea of leaving it is abhorrent to him. To think what he has been and what he has enjoyed in those good days of his, days when he 'looked for hours at a Rembrandt without being conscious of the flight of time,' days of the 'full, pulpy feeling of youth, tasting existence and every object in it.' What a bliss to be young! Then life is new, and, for all we know of it, endless. As for old age and death, they are no concern of ours. 'Like a rustic at a fair, we are full of amazement and rapture, and have no

thought of going home, or that it will soon be night.' Sentences like this must have been what Keats had in mind when he spoke so lovingly of 'distilled prose'; prose that bears repetition and brooding over, like exquisite verse. Some sentences, indeed, are better than whole books, and this of Hazlitt's is one of them."

Calling attention to the abundant and delectable use Hazlitt makes of his memories as literary material, Mr. Torrey says:

"A sentimentalist, of all men, knows how to live his good days over again. Pleasure, to his thrifty way of thinking, is not a thing to be enjoyed once, and so done with. He will eat his cake and have it too. Nor shall it be the mere shadow of a feast. Nay, if there is to be any difference to speak of, the second serving shall be better and more substantial than the first. To him nothing else is quite so real as the past. He rejoices in it as in an unchangeable, indefeasible possession. 'The past at least is secure.' If the present hour is dark and lonely and friendless, he has only to run back and walk again in sunny, flower-bespangled fields, hand-in-hand with his own boyhood."

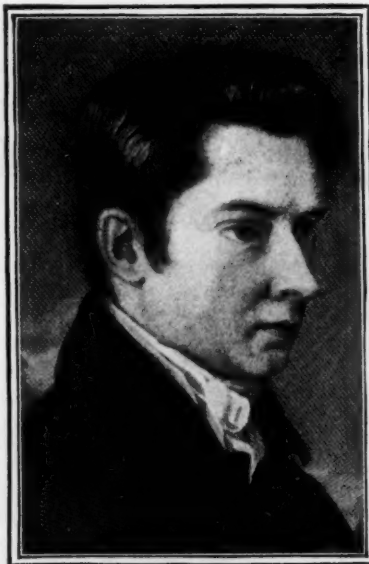
"Such was Hazlitt's practise as a sentimental economist, and it would take an extra-bold Philistine, we think, to maintain that it was altogether a bad one. The words that he wrote of Rousseau are applicable to himself: 'He seems to gather up the past moments of his being like drops of honey-dew to distil a precious liquor from them.' To vary a phrase of Mr. Pater's, he is a master in the art of impassioned recollection."

From one of Hazlitt's essays Mr. Torrey quotes a passage which he describes as the "roll-call of a sentimental man's beatitudes, turning at the close to a sudden blackness of darkness." It is as follows:

"To see the golden sun, the azure sky, the outstretched ocean; to walk upon the green earth, and be lord of a thousand creatures; to look down yawning precipices or over distant sunny vales; to see the world spread out under one's feet on a map; to bring the stars near; to view the smallest insects through a microscope; to read history, and consider the revolutions of empire and the successions of generations; to hear of the glory of Tyre, of Sidon, of Babylon, and of Susa, and to say all these were before me and are now nothing; to say I exist in such a point of time and in such a point of space; to be a spectator and a part of its ever-moving scene; to witness the change of season, of spring and autumn, of winter and summer; to feel heat and cold, pleasure and pain, beauty and deformity, right and wrong; to be sensible to the accidents of nature; to consider the mighty world of eye and ear; to listen to the stock-dove's notes amid the forest deep; to journey over moor and mountain; to hear the midnight sainted choir; to visit lighted halls, or the cathedral's gloom, or sit in crowded theaters and see life itself mocked; to study the works of art and refine the sense of beauty to agony; to worship fame, and to dream of immortality; to look upon the Vatican, and to read Shakespeare; to gather up the wisdom of the ancients, and to pry into the future; to listen to the trump of war, the shout of victory; to question history as to the movements of the human heart; to seek for truth; to plead the cause of humanity; to overlook the world as if time and nature poured their treasures at our feet—to be and to do all this, and then in a moment to be nothing!"

Hazlitt is described as a man "self-absorbed, irascible, proud, with little or no sense of humor, and a splendid capacity for hating." He understood the value of surprise, and never balked at an extreme statement. Excess, we are told, was rather his "note." So far as women were concerned, "he played the fool to his heart's content and his enemies' amusement."

But these things, remarks Mr. Torrey, matter little to any of us now. "What does matter is that at his best he wrote English prose as comparatively few have ever written it, and in doing so



WILLIAM HAZLITT  
(1778-1830).

"A master in the art of impassioned recollection."



said a world of bright and memorable things that no one else could have said so well, even if it had occurred to any one else to say them at all." Hazlitt has been dead now some seventy years, but in his few volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays is still "the breath of long life."

#### THEODORE THOMAS, DEAN OF THE ORCHESTRAL WORLD.

CHICAGO enjoys the distinction of being the first city in the world to establish a permanent orchestra by popular subscription. This remarkable achievement, which involved the collection of three-quarters of a million dollars and has led to the erection of a new concert-hall on the lake front, was directly inspired by the efforts of a single man—Theodore Thomas; and it marks, as is pointed out by a writer in *Everybody's Magazine* (August), "the culmination of a career that has extended over the whole story of orchestral music in America." The same writer (Charles E. Russell) goes on to say:

"For forty-two years this conductor, composer, innovator, student, philosopher, artist, and father of modern music on the Western continent has been creating and leading great orchestras. For sixty-two years he has been before the public as an interpreter of good music. In his sixth year he was giving recitals on the violin; in his sixty-ninth the international world of music regards him as its dean. In 1862, when he became conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic, America scarcely knew what an orchestra was; in 1904, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Chicago, Minneapolis, and other cities have great symphony orchestras founded on the Thomas model, following the Thomas ideals, acknowledging indebtedness to the Thomas inspiration. In 1891, when he organized the Chicago orchestra, it played at an annual loss of \$100,000; in 1904 it has become self-sustaining in receipts, and the people have subscribed \$750,000 to make it a permanent feature of the city."

Continuing, Mr. Russell indicates, in a striking passage, the extent to which Theodore Thomas has influenced the musical taste of the present generation of Americans:

"This is the man that in America made Wagner the best-known and most popular of composers; with the exception of the overtures to *Tannhäuser* and *Lohengrin*, every orchestral selection from Wagner that has been played in this country was first played here by Theodore Thomas. This is the man that first introduced us to the waltz music of Johann Strauss, that aided in making the American reputation of Richard Strauss, that played for the first time in this country Berlioz, Tchaikowsky, Saint-Saëns, Dvorak, Smetana, D'Indy, Sibelius, Franck, Coleridge, Taylor, Bruckner, Grieg, Elgar, Housegger, Glazounow, Weingartner, Charpentier, Bruneau. The first time the 'Beautiful Blue Danube' was heard in America Thomas played it; the first time Liszt's 'Mephisto Waltz' was heard anywhere outside of one or two European cities Thomas played it; before Felix Weingartner's 'Second Symphony' had been played in Berlin, Thomas had played it in Chicago.

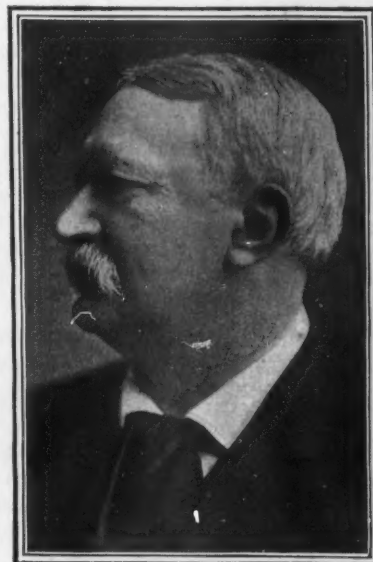
"It was Theodore Thomas who induced Richard Wagner to write the 'Centennial March' and who played it with a great orchestra at the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. He built up, by long years of patient effort, the New York Philharmonic to a position of distinction in American music. He was the first orchestra leader in the world to introduce the 'low pitch' by which the orchestral tone has been so much dignified and improved. All have it now. He was the first to introduce the practice of 'bowing together' by which unison is secured. Nearly all 'bow together' now. He is the only orchestra leader that plays classic composition with the trills and figure ornaments as originally written by the old masters. His is the only orchestra whose members have no other business (teaching aside) except the orchestra, and his is the only orchestra that regularly rehearses four times a week."

In brief, "his life has been resolutely consecrated to one object, the advancement of the cause of good music."

"He has played in every considerable city and town in the United States. He has instituted or directed innumerable musi-

cal festivals, and been a feature in innumerable musical events. He has drilled and conducted the largest choruses and the largest orchestras that have sung or played in America—once in Madison Square, New York, a chorus so great that he had to use a flag for a baton in order to be seen. He has brought good music into every corner of the land. He has collected a musical library so valuable that it is stored in a double-walled fire-proof building specially constructed for it. He has studied, read, traveled, observed, mingled with men, corresponded with all the famous musicians of his time, written, prepared, and adapted scores, labored steadily, exercised intelligently, lived rationally, and now in his sixty-ninth year is in the prime of life, of prodigious physical strength, with a tireless energy and the iron will of his youth.

"Is not this a remarkable figure to be standing forth as a product of an age of materialism? It makes one think of the men that in the early centuries built up the church. In truth, he has something of the fanatic in him, good-natured, tolerant, and kindly tho he be."



Photo, copyright by C. W. Longdon.

THEODORE THOMAS.

"Conductor, composer, innovator, student, philosopher, artist, and father of modern music on the Western continent."

Courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*.

#### LITERATURE AND EDUCATION IN SPAIN.

IT is now nearly half a century since the Spanish publicist, Larra, declared that no one read in Spain because no one wrote, and that no one wrote because no one read. Matters do not seem to have changed very much for the better since then, for the Spanish aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and almost all of the Spanish people "live to-day in a state of astounding ignorance." With these words, M. G. Desdèvises du Désert begins one of the periodical reviews of European literature which appear from time to time in the *Revue Universelle* (Paris).

The lack in Spanish literature to-day, this writer thinks, is due primarily to the woful state of education in Spain. The school system, he declares, is deplorably inadequate. The provincial boards of education are badly managed and ill provided for—they are always last on the budget—and many a schoolmaster is reduced to the necessity of begging because his salary has not been paid. Some provinces are said to owe more than a million pesetas to their teachers of primary grades. The secondary education is "but a veneer." The provincial colleges, or *institutos*, are insufficiently equipped with books and instruments, and generally diffuse a very superannuated and superficial sort of education. The free institutions are worth even less. In all these schools, "with the exception of a few large colleges conducted by Jesuits, the examinations are mere parades arranged for the gratification of the vanity of parents." The students, therefore, leave the *institutos* with a "hasty, incomplete culture, accustomed to draw on their imagination, to speak without thinking, and to decide questions without understanding," totally unprepared and unfit for the universities. This is the reason that Spain has so many special student licentiates and doctors, but so few men well grounded and thoroughly educated, "capable of thinking with strength and of writing with simplicity and clearness." The Spaniards themselves have been the first to recognize and deplore this state of things.

The famous Dr. Eloy Luis André has said that, in Spain, "books, reviews, and newspapers all show an equal lack of invention, originality, solidity, and depth," while Dr. F. Navarro y Ledesma is even more pessimistic. Writing in *La Lectura* recently, he said:

"We have come to the extreme limit of our intellectual, political, social, and literary poverty. There is nothing to equal it anywhere. Our men, great and small, good and bad, are dying, and there is no one to replace them, no one to continue their work. Spain reminds one of the wardrobe of a clerk on half pay, who, when his coat is worn out, is compelled to take to replace it an old rag that has been moldering for a century in some dark closet."

All this is true, says M. du Désert, as applied to the old national school, which lives only in the contemplation of the past, and upholds the Catholic and military régime. But "beside this old stubborn Spain rises a new generation which is deeply grieved to see its fatherland outstripped almost everywhere, and which passionately desires to awaken the land out of its somnolence and drag it out of its isolation, even at the cost of revolution." With this end in view, young Spain has turned for its education to France and other countries. The influence of Victor Hugo and Daudet is especially noticeable in the work of modern Spanish writers, and Zola has been the legitimate father of Spanish naturalism. Young Spain also holds French philosophy in great esteem. Renan, Taine, and Fouillé count many admirers among the Spaniards. "But all that is most subtle, most delicate, most French, escapes these disciples, who were but yesterday freed from scholastic prisons." The younger Spanish writers have been influenced by the works of Poe, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Hoffman, Sudermann, Maeterlinck, Tolstoy, and Ibsen; but they have not always shown judgment and discrimination in their study of foreign literatures, and in some cases have borrowed from their masters that which was least worthy. M. du Désert thus characterizes Castilian literature:

"The field of poetry is a desert. It used to be said that Clarín contained only two and a half poets! On the basis of that reckoning, there would be left to-day just half a one—Manuel del Pelacio. In reality, there are more than that: Federico Balart, the author of 'Dolores'; Medina, author of 'Murcian Airs'; Salvador Rueda, 'the sensualist of the mind,' who in his 'Precious Stones' has sung the beauties of nature, art, and love, and in 'The Land of the Sun' has struck all the strings of the lyre with a master stroke. Perez de Alaya, Gonzales Blanco, Manuel Machado, and a few others are endeavoring to transplant to Spain the complete symbolism of the French writers."

The long novel does not find much favor in Spain to-day, according to this writer. The short story is preferred. Spain is admittedly provincial, we are told further, and loves the taste of the soil.

"D. Carmelo de Echegaray, chronicler of Guipuzcoa, well known for his erudite historical studies, published, under the title of 'My Country,' a collection of articles in which he presented to the Spanish public modern writers in the Basque tongue: Iztueta, Antonio Arzac, Resurreccion Marie de Arkné, Andres de Urdaneta, Sagarmina, Elizamburu, Itburria—all names which the extreme difficulty of the Basque idiom keeps, perforce, in a corner of the Pyrenees. In 1898 D. Anturo Campion published the 'Story of Navarre.' D. Eusebio Blasco has been for forty years writing chronicles, stories, and dramas. His last work, 'Stories of Aragon,' consists of short novels, full of grace and fragrance. D. Miguel de Unamuno, the rector of the ancient University of Salamanca, has devoted a volume to a description of the aspects and manners of his country. The Galician, Valle Inclán, has sung the beauties of the landscape of Armorican Spain. Andalusia has inspired D. José Contreras. D. Rodolfo Gil not only initiates us into the splendors and manners of Granada, but gives us an insight into its literature. The love of the fatherland has inspired D. Luis and D. Augustin Millares Cubas, two merchants of the Canary Islands, to write beautiful stories, which have been very favorably noticed by Madame Pardo Bazan. . . . The great contemporary masters seem disposed to rest upon their laurels. D. Juan Vallera has dedicated his last novel, 'Morsamor,' and is busying himself with an anthology of the Castilian poets of the

nineteenth century—a synthesis of the genius of his race. D. Jose Maria de Pereda, the real master of the contemporary Spanish novel, has written nothing since 1897, when his 'Pachin Gonzales' appeared. D. Benito Perez Galdos has published a new volume of national episodes, and has turned his attention to the stage. Madame Pardo Bazan has delivered lectures, written articles and critiques, and published a novel, 'Misterio.' D. Blasco Ibanez, the Valencian novelist, has published a beautiful novel, 'La Baracca.'"

#### THE RETURN OF HENRY JAMES.

THE coming of Henry James to our shores, after an absence of more than twenty years, suggests to the New York *Evening Post* the inquiry: How would Mr. James have reached his port if the steamer on which he sailed had been navigated as his more recent novels have been conducted? In pursuance of this whimsical line of thought, *The Post* continues:

"One may imagine, first, an intimation of her presence off the Two Capes, next an exchange of ambiguous signals with Cape Ann. A short sojourn in a Bermudan port would have significance for the knowing. A little later she might bewilder the ingenuous denizens of Asbury Park, only to be dimly discerned by the sentinels on Fisher's Island. For one breathless moment she would round Scotland Lightship, and then intent observers of her movements, tho they never heard of her again, would perceive joyfully that her destination was New York, and would stoutly maintain that conviction against the skeptical multitude who denied, not so unreasonably, that she had any destination at all.

"That this imaginary voyage is no forced parable, admirers of Mr. James's later works will readily concede. The extraordinary story, 'The Turn of the Screw,' the novel 'What Maisie Knew,' and in an almost equal degree 'The Ambassadors,' are all marvels of indirection. In a sense, the author neither tells anything nor explains anything. The tragedy or comedy is not acted; it is inferred, from those scanty portions of the 'business' which the players are allowed to rehearse. . . . Mr. James is unquestionably the greatest virtuoso in evasive letters to-day.

"Naturally, his virtuosity excites rivalry, and it has already been noted that Mr. Kipling, too, has wearied of bull's-eyes and has taken to trimming the circles quite in the approved method of Mr. James. Evident already in such a story as 'They,' in a recent *Scribner's*, the literary gospel according to James is more clearly apparent in 'Mrs. Bathurst,' in the current *Metropolitan*. It is a case of most elaborate evasion. Three men talk about a fourth and a woman. Chance hints are dropped that there was something between these two. Her apparition, in a biograph picture, drives her lover (?) husband (?) to a crazy round of intoxication, and to desertion of his ship. He disappears, asserting that he did not murder his wife. Such is the story hinted, not told, amid various interruptions, by a sergeant of marines, to a shipmate, a railroad man, and the writer, on a South African beach. Only the remoteness of the scene and the uncouth language of the tale can retard the recognition of Mr. James's formula in Mr. Kipling's story. It is a very striking instance of a literary kinship between two men of widely different training and ideals.

"Frankly, it seems that Mr. Kipling has come off but lamely in his borrowing. He has not Mr. James's appeal to irrepressible curiosity. Instead he evokes only blank astonishment. And if Mr. Kipling's conversion to indirection is the sign of a forming school, M. James can not too soon disown that unpromising brood of love-children. Even in Mr. James himself the peculiar literary impressionism which in his hands is unquestionably a most poignant medium has the look of a mannerism at times. Delightful results have been employed in painting by employing no stroke except a small round dot; nothing, in short, that would ever denote natural objects as we identify them in every-day experience. Such painting ordinarily lacks vitality. So Mr. James's resolute habit of dwelling only in the penumbra of things at once fascinates and repels. How is it possible to be so near life without touching it—without wanting to touch it? The extreme skillfulness of Mr. James's method should not blind us to the fact that it is a feat. It borders perilously on the play transcribed at one end of the telephone; its indubitable fascination lies partly in delicate flattery of such minds as are quick to act on hints. Finally, his method is obviously inadequate for the present occasion. There is no indirectness in the welcome which this country extends to its most accomplished man of letters."



## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## DEPORTATION OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS FROM CANADA.

FOLLOWING the report of a government commission appointed in Canada to investigate charges of violation of the Canadian alien labor law by the employment of civil engineers from this country on railway surveys, there is now in progress, according to reports in the daily press, something like a wholesale deportation of American engineers from that country. Says *Engineering News* (August 4) commenting editorially on these facts:

"Without doubt every engineer who takes pride in his profession, no matter where he may reside, will view with great regret this attempt to divide the profession on political boundary lines. Of all the professions engineering is the most thoroughly cosmopolitan. It knows no international boundaries. The work of English engineers and French engineers and German engineers is found in every quarter of the globe. In the United States only a small percentage of the engineering work has been carried on by engineers born and trained in this country. Engineers from England and Germany and France and from Canada herself have co-operated in this country in every field of engineering work. Moreover, these men from foreign countries have not been employed in subordinate positions merely. They are numbered among the acknowledged and honored leaders of the profession.

This international interchange in the engineering profession has been in the highest degree advantageous. It was the American engineers in the Transvaal who introduced modern methods of gold extraction. English engineers have brought their knowledge and experience in ship and marine-engine building to the United States to our great profit. In municipal engineering, again, the New World is indebted to the engineers of the Old for many notable advances in practise, while in the field of machine tools all the world has been glad to learn in recent years from the United States. Many more illustrations might be given; but it is surely clear that the country which deliberately shuts out engineering talent from outside its borders is running a risk of serious loss. Apply the same principle to all other callings, and the result is the policy which has kept China stationary for thousands of years, while all the rest of the world has moved forward."

The writer expresses confidence that this course is opposed by the best element in the Canadian engineering profession, and in support of this view quotes the following extract from a letter published in the *Ottawa Free Press* by Mr. M. Murphy, of Halifax, N. S., who is a past president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers:

"This investigation is to me, as it must be to others, an annoying proposition, for, altho we can not suffer our rights to be ignored, we should not object to the employment of American engineers by denying recognition to those who may fill their places efficiently and justly. We want interchanges of knowledge in the profession; we want to teach and be taught. There is every day in the progress of time something to learn, and the more we know the more our experience teaches how much there is to learn. English-speaking engineers, some of them still living, built and equipped the first lines of railway the world over; there were no circumscribed bounds. The present generation may do better, but there is much to learn, and interchange of thought and experience are always desirable to keep abreast with the time.

"Altho the investigation now pending may contribute adequate protection, civil engineers ought to entertain greater ideals than those afforded by an Alien Labor Act. The act may be necessary so far as its scope extends, but that it should embrace the work of the civil engineer, whose professional limits can not be localized, gives some ground for reflection."

In commenting upon this, the *Halifax (N. S.) Chronicle* says:

"Canadians should take care not to go too far lest they injure themselves. We must not forget that many Canadian engineers have found, and are finding, highly advantageous employment in the United States; and that to insist upon the rigid exclusion of

American engineers from Canada would be to provoke reprisals from which we should necessarily suffer considerably.

"'Know-Nothingism' is a poor business in any country. As a British country, Canada should be far above it. Fair play we should have; but we should be content therewith."

In conclusion, the writer of the editorial in *Engineering News* remarks:

"A long list of Canadian engineers have come to the United States and found profitable employment, and, on the other hand, men like W. C. Van Horne and Charles M. Hays have gone from the United States to Canada, and have by their ability wrought great benefit to the country. It is to the interest of both countries that such free interchange should continue."

## A MACHINE FOR FINDING THE SETTING-POINT OF CEMENT.

A DEVICE for determining and recording the exact lapse of time between the mixing and hardening of a plaster or cement has been invented in France by a M. Perin. He calls his instrument the "prisometer" [French *prise*, "set"], and believes that it is destined to render important practical service to builders and engineers. It is thus described by M. L. Riverchon in *Cosmos* (Paris) August 6. Says this writer:

"It is well known how important it is, in constructions using plaster, lime, or cement, to know exactly the time required by

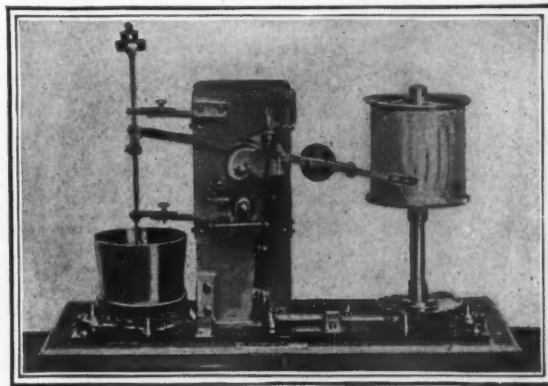


FIG. 1.—THE PERIN PRISOMETER.

these materials to set. Without this knowledge the builders are exposed to accidents that may be—and often really are—disastrous.

"Up to this time we have had, for the determination of the setting-point, only empirical and uncertain methods. M. Perin has given this determination almost mathematical precision by the invention of the prisometer. . . . .

"The plaster, or other substance whose setting-point it is wished to determine, is introduced, together with a carefully measured quantity of water, into the vessel seen at the left of the picture. Above this is a needle, ending at its upper extremity in a disk on which a weight is placed. The needle is connected with a lever whose other end bears a pen that rests on a vertical cylindrical drum carrying a sheet of paper to record the curves traced by the pen when the machine is in motion.

"The motion is given by clockwork placed between the vessel and the registering-drum. This clockwork has a cam that makes one turn a minute and raises the lever at each turn, letting it fall abruptly. In its fall the needle is thrust more or less deeply into the plaster in the vessel below it, the depth depending on the point to which the setting has advanced. The depth is represented at each strike by a line traced by the pen on the registering-cylinder.

"That the determination of the setting-point should appear clearly on the cylinder, the needle at each minute should strike the substance at a different point, and the lines traced each minute on the cylinder should be separated by a considerable space. The necessary displacements of the cylinder and the vessel are obtained by other cams . . . so arranged that these movements take place at the instant when the needle is withdrawn from the plaster.

"The appearance of the sheet of paper when taken from the

drum is shown at Fig. 2. The two series of ordinates show that the setting-point corresponded in the first case to the thirteenth minute, and in the second to the tenth. The starting-point of the two series [at the right] is the sixth minute after the mixture of the plaster and water.

"The moment of this mixture gives the initial time, and it is important to count the number of minutes that elapses between

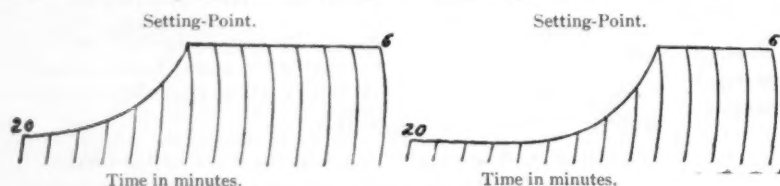


FIG. 2.—TWO SETTING-POINT CURVES.

this and the time when the mixture is turned into the vessel and the machine is started, and to add it to that marked on the registering-drum. In the figure this interval is six minutes. So long as the setting has not begun, the ordinates traced by the prisometer are equal. They then shorten more and more until the needle will penetrate no longer.

"It is of interest to note that the two curves of Fig. 2 represent experiments made with two plasters formed of the same gypsum with the same amount of water and mixed under identical conditions. This shows very clearly that the mathematical determination of the setting-point with the prisometer is a step in advance, and that empiricism may and should give generally considerable errors of appreciation which can be eliminated by M. Perin's instrument. Thus another service has been rendered by horology [accurate time-measurement]."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

SOME time ago a committee to investigate this subject was appointed by the National Fire Protection Association. This body has just submitted a preliminary report which contains interesting information with regard to lightning protection and the value of protective apparatus. One of the committee's conclusions is that lightning-rods properly planned and installed afford good protection, and that their more extended use would save the country millions of dollars. This, of course, is not the same as saying that the ordinary rod, as designed and put up by the peripatetic vendor, will produce this result. Says the writer of an editorial note in *The Electrical Review* (August 20):

"Out of an average of 71,469 fires from all causes in a year, 3,151 were caused by lightning. These involved a loss in the same year of \$4,353,437, out of a total loss from fires from all causes of \$156,000,000. Of the buildings affected by fires, due to lightning, barns suffered the most heavily, with dwellings next in order, and churches following.

"One of the conclusions of the committee is to the effect that buildings with steeples and gabled roofs are much more susceptible to lightning strokes than those with flat roofs. The prevailing form of construction for church edifices, however, is that of the gabled roof supplemented with the steeple. The probable immunity of these edifices during the five years under discussion may have been due to the lightning-rod protection with which they are usually equipped. It would have been interesting if the committee had secured and published figures showing what proportion of the dwellings and barns struck were equipped with such apparatus, and also what proportion of the churches struck were similarly equipped. It would also have been interesting to have determined what was the ratio between the proportions of dwellings struck to the total number of dwellings under investigation, and the number of churches struck to the total number of churches under investigation.

"There is a good deal of doubt extant as to the utility of the lightning-rod as a protective apparatus. At the same time, \$4,353,437 would have bought a good deal of lightning-rod equipment. The cost of affording a building the most complete lightning-rod protection that man can devise is very small compared with the total loss which would accrue due to a disastrous lightning stroke; and if the conclusions of the committee are well

founded—as we have every reason to believe they are—a considerable loss could have been avoided by the proper installation of protective apparatus.

"The report gives a number of suggestions as to the material to be used and the method of installation to be followed. Various areas require different forms of protection, and various metals and materials of building construction also require different styles of equipment. An important suggestion is that the conductor should not be insulated at any point from the building to be protected, but should be fastened firmly thereto by material of the same nature as the conductor. Whether this is generally understood is not known, but it is a fact that lightning conductors have often been found fastened to the roofs of buildings, and then, on their course from roof-trees to the ground, have been passed through insulating spools.

"The organization which undertook this investigation is very sincere in its desire to lessen the effect of lightning strokes, and its conclusions are certainly worthy of consideration, not only by the house-owner, but by the constructing engineer as well."

#### SATURN'S NINTH MOON.

UNDER the heading "The Vindication of Phœbe," Garrett P. Serviss writes in *Collier's Weekly* (August 27) on the interesting discovery by photographic methods of a ninth satellite of the planet Saturn, which he now regards as confirmed, altho it has not hitherto been generally accepted by astronomers. Says Mr. Serviss:

"In 1899 Prof. William H. Pickering, of the Harvard Observatory, found on his photographic plates . . . a delicate image, unperceived before among the followers of the great planetary mogul, but showing unmistakable indications of subjection to their common master. . . .

"Comparison of a large number of plates, all showing the image of the retiring little stranger, convinced Professor Pickering that it must be a satellite of Saturn, and accordingly its discovery was announced, and a little later Phœbe was astronomically christened.

"But hers was not the fortune of some great new planets like Uranus and Neptune, immortalizing their discoverers and filling books with their fame. On the contrary, from the beginning Phœbe was generally rejected. Many astronomers, as politely as possible, declined to believe in her existence. They could not see her—that was confessed. She was beyond the reach of telescopes; only the singular power of photography to picture celestial things invisible to direct vision had been able to reveal her. Yet Professor Pickering felt sure of his ground. The shifting positions of the image on the plates, never departing beyond a certain distance from Saturn, were convincing evidence, and from them the orbit of the new satellite could be deduced. Approximate elements of the orbit were calculated, and Phœbe was found to be by far the most remote member of Saturn's system, her path lying at a mean distance of nearly eight million miles from the center of the planet, and her period, or the time required for her to make a single circuit around her master, being about a year and a half.

"Still, notwithstanding the great interest awakened by the original announcement of the discovery of Phœbe, and notwithstanding Professor Pickering's continued confidence in his results, the opinion gradually spread that the case was very doubtful, until at last it practically ceased to be discussed, and if Phœbe was referred to at all it was generally in such phrases as: 'The alleged ninth satellite of Saturn,' or 'Pickering's supposed moon.' The astronomer is the most rigid of judges when the light is dim.

"But at length vindication has come. Early in July of this year Prof. E. C. Pickering, the director of the Harvard Observatory, sent out to astronomers a bulletin in which not only was the existence of Phœbe reaffirmed upon fresh evidence, but the places which she would occupy on certain dates in the near future were pointed out, so that anybody who had the instrumental means and the desire to do so could follow her motions for himself. Nothing is more convincing than the power of successful prediction.

"With the aid of a long series of photographs made at the Arequipa Observatory in the Peruvian Andes the actual path of



Phœbe has been traced from April 16 to June 9, 1904, and a new and more correct ephemeris of her orbit calculated.

"Accepting Phœbe, as it now seems certain that we ought to do, as an actual satellite of Saturn, the very interesting question arises: 'Whence did she come—is she a captive, or an original member of the family of the ringed planet?'"

"It is to be noted that her distance from Saturn is relatively very large—nearly eight million miles. The most remote of the eight formerly known satellites of Saturn, Japetus, is 2,225,000 miles away, and the nearest of them, Mimas, is only 117,000 miles from the great planet's center, or less than half the mean distance of our moon from the earth. Being so distant, Phœbe requires about eighteen months to make the journey around her orbit, while Mimas takes only twenty-two and a half hours, and Japetus seventy-nine and a half days. Thus it is evident that Phœbe's relations to Saturn are in one sense less intimate than those of any other of his satellites.

"But it must not be supposed that his control over her is imperfect. She can not get away from him without some interference far more powerful than any that the present constitution of the solar system would admit of. Owing to his comparatively great mass, and his distance from the sun, Saturn governs a vast extent of surrounding space. Mathematical calculations have shown that our globe could not permanently retain a moon at a greater distance from its center than 620,000 miles, while the giant force of Saturn would enable it to master a satellite more than three times as remote as Phœbe or in round numbers 27,000,000 miles from his center.

"This breadth of Saturn's empire suggests that Phœbe may really be a captive moon. There can be little doubt that our moon was born from the earth, and that many of the other moons in the solar system, such as the four principal satellites of Jupiter, and the immense multitude of little bodies constituting Saturn's rings, have had a common origin with the planets around which they revolve, but with Phœbe the case may be different. It has been suggested that the two little moons of Mars and the fifth satellite of Jupiter may be captured asteroids, or comets, turned into moons, and this suggestion would appear to be particularly appropriate for a body like the new satellite of Saturn. But only a long series of careful observations can settle the question. In the mean time the claim of Phœbe to recognition as a regular member of our great system of worlds and moons, a true subject of the sun, tho submitted to the immediate dominion of his vassal Saturn, seems to have been established beyond dispute."

**Radiumized Wool.**—That the properties of radium can be communicated to wool, and that garments made of this wool possess whatever curative properties belong to radium itself, is asserted by a Russian experimenter, Dr. E. G. London, whose work is reviewed by M. Elpe in *Novoye Vremya*. We quote a brief note from *The Lancet*:

"His investigations lead to the conclusion that generally radium emanations do not differ in their physiologic-pathological action from the action of radium itself. Both inflame the skin and are destructive to various kinds of life. Dr. London carried out a series of tests with widely differing subjects, such as paraffin, cork, paper, and cotton-wool, which were subjected for some time to radium emanations and produced inflammatory effects on the skin, the most intense radioactivity being observed in the case of the wool, which because of its sponginess absorbs a large quantity of radium emanations. This inclines Dr. London, in respect of treating skin diseases with radium, to pay particular attention to this faculty of wool. 'Emanated' wool, according to him, offers, in the first place, the facility of easy distribution over the body and it can be conveniently adjusted to any part according to the needs of the case. In the second place, in the vehicle of wool radium becomes conveniently portable and radioactive energy, as in charged wool, can be sent great distances, since in hermetically closed vessels its radioactivity weakens very slowly. At the same time radioactive wool may become part of pharmaceutical stock and at no great expense, for from five to ten milligrams of ra-

dium are sufficient to energize a large quantity of wool. However, as to this Dr. London is careful to state that before making 'emanated' wool an article of pharmaceutical commerce we must know how and in what particular cases the commodity would be useful—and that is still a question for the future."

#### THE WORLD'S OLDEST INHABITANT.

A TORTOISE from the Seychelles Islands, believed to be at least 250 years old, and probably the oldest living creature on the globe, is on exhibition at the St. Louis fair. Says a correspondent of *The Scientific American*:

"Several years ago, when the son-in-law of Karl Hagenbeck, the animal trainer, was looking for interesting specimens, he learned of the existence on an island of Seychelles, off the coast of Madagascar, of a giant tortoise, that was celebrated among the natives not merely for its great size—it weighs 970 pounds—but for the fact that there was documentary evidence that it had been living on the earth for over 150 years and probable evidence that it was from 100 to 150 years older than that. After careful investigation,



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GIANT TORTOISE WHO WEIGHS 970 POUNDS AND IS REPUTED TO BE 300 YEARS OLD.

he was satisfied of the truth of the statement, and set about to secure the loan of this animal (which, by the way, is held in the highest esteem and respect on the island), for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. Not until the strongest assurances were made that the venerable curiosity would be returned to the Seychelles did the native population consent to part with him for his long vacation. We are informed by Mr. Hagenbeck that when the tortoise reached this country, it was found that a tiny palm tree was growing from the back of the creature. The tortoise loves the mud, and it is evident that soil was washed into a deep scar on his back and that the seeds of the palm, mixed with the earth, took root and the tiny growth had thrived in its portable field. The tortoise is the longest-lived animal, exceeding even the elephant, which frequently exceeds one hundred years of life. The fact that 150 years ago the Seychelles natives began to take particular pride in this tortoise because of its age makes it certain

that it must have been at least one hundred years of age at that time. This is borne out by the condition of the shell, which is a guide to determining the age. Further evidence is its most abnormal size. It possesses extraordinary lifting strength. While it was in its heavy cage at the World's Fair express office, it became impatient, and proceeded to break its way out. It smashed the heavy 2 by 8 inch timbers with ease. The accompanying snapshot shows two children taking a novel ride upon the back of this giant sea monster."

#### TIME-DISTRIBUTION BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THAT wireless telegraphy may be employed to distribute standard time from a central clock to points at a distance of several miles is shown in a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. G. Bigourdan. Says this experimenter in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy (June 27):

"Several cities have installed apparatus that distributes standard time. At Paris, for example, fifteen clocks, in different parts of the city, are connected with the observatory by electric wires.

"On account of the circuits that are necessary in this system it is expensive and of limited usage. These inconveniences can be much lessened to-day by wireless telegraphy, the use of which permits considerable simplification of the transmission of time to a distance. I have made some experiments in this line which I propose to make known.

"A directing clock, opening an electric contact each second, commands a relay which in turn starts a current in the primary circuit of an induction-coil furnished with an oscillator; the circuit induced by this coil thus furnishes an oscillating discharge of very short duration, which flashes regularly once a second.

"The two fine wire poles of the coil are connected, the one with the earth, the other with an antenna several yards in length. By means of this antenna the sparks affect distant receivers of electric waves, and so all these receivers beat at an almost constant interval each second of the directing pendulum.

"I have tried two different receivers; the simplest is a radio-telephone of the Popoff-Ducrétet system, in which may be heard very distinctly each second ticked by the directing pendulum. The second, which makes a record, is composed of one of the ordinary receivers used in wireless telegraphy. In order to have the signs more exact I have sometimes replaced the Morse receiver by a chronograph with band and marker: with this chronograph, which feeds about 0.4 inch per second, the signs obtained are very clear, and the time of each of them can be depended upon to about 0.02 or 0.03 second.

"Altho the means employed in these experiments were very modest, a very good transmission was obtained to a station nearly two miles distant; and one could certainly have gone to a considerably greater distance if it had been easy to instal receiving apparatus there. So it appears beyond doubt that with little expense the time could thus be distributed to all parts of Paris, and even to the suburbs.

"It is needless to dwell on the advantages which this distribution of time would offer, not only for the purposes of ordinary life, but especially from a scientific and industrial point of view. By this means laboratories, scientific establishments in general, manufacturers of timepieces, constructors of instruments of precision, etc., could without change of place be furnished with the time with the greatest accuracy.

"Among scientific operations to benefit immediately by this mode of transmission of time may be cited the determination of the intensity of gravity with the pendulum, and even the determination of longitude, especially when the reach of wireless telegraphy shall have been increased."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Matter as a Manifestation of Energy.**—At the close of a recent lecture, reported in *The Electrical Review*, Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, perhaps the most eminent living chemist, added a few words explaining his idea of the nature of atoms. Says the paper just named:

"In this he is on the same ground as Faraday, altho the latter clung to the atomic hypothesis. Faraday held to the idea that we

know matter only by its forces, and that the atoms are only mathematical points whence the forces emerge or where the directions of the several forces intersect. Expressed in the language of modern science, this may be put as follows: what we call matter is only a complex of energies which we find together in the same place. We are still perfectly free if we like to suppose either that the energy fills the space homogeneously or in a periodic or grained way. The latter assumption would be a substitute for the atomic hypothesis. The decision between these possibilities is a purely experimental question, but there are a great number of facts—and among these the chemical facts—which can be completely described by homogeneous or non-periodic distribution of energy in space. If there are any facts which can not be described without the periodic assumption, the lecturer did not know of them. This, in brief, is the argument of Ostwald, and while he may appear at times to be arguing in a circle, a closer study seems to show that this is not the case. These ideas have received Ostwald's attention for a number of years past, and altho they are addressed particularly to the chemists, they can not fail to be of great interest to the physicists, who are themselves trying on, as it were, a new theory of matter. The point to be noted particularly in the suggestions is that they rest entirely upon the laws of energy. There is no attempt to show that the atom may be broken up into smaller bodies. In fact, the words 'ion' and 'electron' are not even mentioned."

**A Big Hole Filled at Last.**—A sink-hole on the line of the Urbana, Bellefontaine and Northern [Electric] Railway, in Ohio, which has been giving the company an immense amount of trouble during the past year, has finally been filled, according to *The Street Railway Journal*. It says:

"The line crosses a marsh which is about 1,600 feet long and about 250 feet of track sunk. Soundings in this portion showed eighteen feet of peat bog, while the balance ranged from that to 110 feet of peat bog. Last fall, when the road was built, the company dumped about 1,000 yards of gravel and broken stone at this point, but apparently no impression was made. Some work was done this spring, but it was ineffectual on account of rainy weather, which turned the marsh into a pond. Lately a determined effort was made to fill up the place, and it seems to have been effectual. Over nine acres of brush were put in for a foundation, and 6,000 yards of gravel and stone were filled in. The filling has resulted in an extensive upheaval of earth all around the place. The Big Four (steam) tracks, which parallel the tracks of the electric line, were laid fifty years ago under similar conditions, and it required several years to get the road into shape at this point."

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT radio-active bodies giving off a gaseous emanation are widely diffused throughout the earth is the conclusion of Prof. F. Himstedt, a recent German investigator. Says *The Scientific American*: "These emanations are absorbed by water or by petroleum; and after having been conveyed along with the latter to the surface of the earth, will diffuse into the air. Because of the many analogies noted between these emanations and radium emanations, the author thinks it possible that both are identical. In this case the ores of uranium from which radium emanations are derived would either be widely diffused, or else there would be some further matters possessing, tho to a lesser degree, the property of giving off emanations. Considering that the absorption coefficient of water as well as of petroleum with respect to this emanation is found to decrease for increasing temperatures, while hot fountains, on the other hand, show an especially high activity, the hypothesis is suggested that the amount of radio-active material is increasing for augmenting depths, and, according to Curie's observation as to the continual heat evolution from radium, the radio-active components of the earth should possibly have to be allowed for in accounting for the temperature of the earth."

NOR even the production of photographs showing apparently the effects of *n*-rays has silenced the cavilers who continue to maintain that there is no such thing. One of them, John Butler Burke, writes from the Cavendish Laboratory to *Nature* (June 30), as follows: "The one thing that seemed conclusive about these rays was that they produced so great an increase in the brightness of a small spark that the effect could be photographed, and M. Blondlot has himself shown us photographs which it would appear show unmistakably this result. I have followed in his footsteps as closely as I could, but unfortunately have not obtained any difference in the photographic effects which could not be attributed to a spurious cause. In M. Blondlot's experiment there is no proof that the diminished brightness of the spark when a lead screen is interposed is not due to the presence of the metallic screen itself, which is so close to the spark that it would damp the oscillations of the spark and affect its photographic effect. I have preferred to put out the source of *n*-rays altogether, and to wait for some time, ten minutes or so, or to place a lead screen at a considerable distance from the spark." Experimenting in this way Mr. Burke reports that except when there were errors in the adjustment of the apparatus, the two photographs taken on the same plate indicated the same brightness.



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## RUSSIAN CHURCH PAPERS AND THE WAR.

NO measure has been neglected by the Russian Government to excite and maintain the martial spirit among its subjects. Patriotic church services, the street manifestations at the beginning of the war, the contributions for military purposes, and, above all, the enunciations of the Russian press, subsidized by the Government or dependent on it—all this is embraced in a certain system. With the attitude toward the war of the opposition and revolutionary press the world is already acquainted. It is also known how the daily papers instil in the minds of the people the conviction of the sacredness and justice of Russia's cause. In view of these facts, it is interesting to learn, in addition, the attitude of the organs of the Orthodox Russian clergy.

In the *Strannik* (St. Petersburg) an article by Sapozhnikov, under the heading, "Our Contention with Japan from a Biblical Point of View," opens with platonic raptures over the beneficent effects of peace. In the further development of his article, however, the writer endeavors to prove that peace is gained by means of war. War is a measure used by Providence to cleanse communities and to fulfil the decrees of God. Wars are of various kinds. Some are undertaken by states for the purpose of opposing hostile incursions; others are undertaken for the purpose of delivering the people from the yoke of tyrants; others again for the purpose of subjugating barbarians and of diffusing Christian civilization in the world. "From the Christian point of view," observes Sapozhnikov, "war has its *raison d'être*."

In regard to Manchuria, the writer says that there are two conflicting opinions among Russians: some maintain that Manchuria must be annexed outright; others would return it to the Chinese. He continues:

"The opposition to the retention of Manchuria proceeds from a misunderstanding of the mission which God ordained for Russia. Our country is providentially called to extend and maintain the Orthodox faith in the whole world. Did not the Lord Jesus Christ utter the memorable words, that all peoples must come to him in order to avail themselves of the fruits of the redemption? Left to themselves, the Chinese would not experience the need of receiving Christianity, and they would remain forever in the darkness of idolatry. Hence the divine law forbids Russia to return Manchuria to the Chinese."

In regard to Korea, Sapozhnikov says:

"Japan wants to conquer it for the purpose of oppressing its people and of exploiting its resources. The conquest of Korea by the Japanese would make it impossible for that country to become acquainted with the light of the gospel. In the name of her historical mission, therefore, Russia can not allow any other state, even tho it be a Christian state, but not Orthodox, to possess itself of Korea, but must herself extend her protectorate over it. God will punish China and Japan for not having recognized His ways and the wonderful works of His hand."

The *Rusky Palomnik* (St. Petersburg), endeavors to prove that Antichrist must come into the world in Japan, and it identifies Antichrist with Japan. Indeed, argues the writer, Japan has found her God, her earthly ideal, in riches and money; hence she hates the Christian spirit. Russia, reared in faith and tending to perfection, is in duty bound to attract others; hence she ought to declare open war against Antichrist and his allies.

According to the *Tserkovny Vestnik* (St. Petersburg), love has often been the cause of bloody wars; and in such a case war never was, nor is, an evil or a sin, but is rather the expression of the will of God. God charged the Jews to cut off the Canaanites; the Japanese are the Canaanites of the twentieth century. Russia, saving Europe from the "yellow cloud," is fighting for Christ, and her war is a holy war; it is a war for the preservation of Christian civilization.

The *Viera i Tserkov*, quoting the opinions of the most emi-

nent representatives of the Russian clergy, declares that Russia will fulfil on earth the predictions of the prophets—she will establish the kingdom of God; and the time has come to commence that great work.

The foregoing extracts give a vivid insight into the religious psychology of Russia. They show that Russian church papers are doing their utmost to persuade the masses of the people that Russia, in seizing Manchuria, is fulfilling the decrees of Providence; that the present war is a holy war, a crusade for the Christian ideal and for Christ; and that Japan is Antichrist.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN JUDAISM.

THE old fable of the wind and the sun and their struggle with the passing traveler to see which could first induce him to cast aside his cloak is cited by *Harper's Weekly* (July 30) to illustrate the effect that American toleration has upon the Jews who emigrate to this country and settle here. "The wind of ostracism and persecution," it says, "which they have so stoutly and so successfully resisted in Europe, which has but accentuated their racial and religious loyalty, here has as its substitute the sun of liberty and toleration." The same paper says further:

"The reaction is in exact proportion to former conservatism of belief and former degree of persecution. 'The disappearance of the religious element in the make-up of the Jewish life'—to quote Dr. Isidor Singer—'proceeds much more rapidly with the Russian brethren than with us slow-thinking Ashkenazim and Sephardim. They jump almost without transition from extreme orthodoxy to agnosticism, or, what is still worse, to absolute indifference in religious matters.' With the waning of religious belief, and the absence of antisemitic persecution—at least in anything like its European severity—there naturally also comes a waning of racial self-consciousness and of hostility to intermarriage with the Gentile, which process has already begun here, especially in circles of the emancipated literati, and notably among professors in colleges and universities.

"Between the large and influential group numerically considered who still are orthodox in belief and loyal to the ancient ritual, and the ever-increasing group of youth who are agnostic or indifferent, stands the group, wealthy and socially influential, who call themselves reformed or progressive Jews, holding to a belief in spiritual evolution, recognizing the Oriental origin and Palestinian validity of many of the formulæ of the ancient faith, and the universal validity of its monotheism and the ethical message of the prophets, but willing to abandon the outworn formulæ and ritual, and desirous of adapting the essence of the old tenets to modern terminology and modern conceptions of the cosmos and human destiny. . . . With this party undoubtedly lies the future intellectual and social supremacy of the race, so far as it maintains its separate identity in the great, unprecedented American amalgam of humanity. . . .

"Of course the broader issue raised for Judaism by American environment is not that of the triumph of liberalism over orthodoxy, or the ultimate definitions of theology which a majority of the Jews may attain unto. It is the issue of the preservation of race identity, where no specific Jewish language exists, where in literature, in education, in journalism, in social converse the terminology is theistic, but theism as interpreted by Jesus Christ and Paul, and where the political and social ideal is not the perpetuation of racial differences, but their merger in a new type of manhood—Aryan and Semitic, Teuton and Latin, Celtic and Slav—mingling to make Americans.

"Lutheran and Roman Catholic forms of Christianity both have attempted here to preserve racial distinctions, and have succeeded only among the generation of first-comers, but have failed among the succeeding generations. Can the Jew—flocking as no other race does to our colleges and universities and absorbing the disintegrating knowledge which they bring to orthodoxy's code, consorting with Christians in business and amusement, and breathing an atmosphere of liberty and toleration such as he has never known before—can he succeed where Christian provincialism and

racial self-consciousness have failed? Not if the sun of toleration continues to shine."

Two other views of the future of American Judaism are voiced by Prof. Hugh McDonald Scott, D.D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and by Mr. Edward M. Baker, a Jewish writer of Cleveland, O. Professor Scott, in an article entitled "The Modern Jew: His Whence and Whither," which appears in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (July), has this to say:

"A new Judaism which shall include Christianity is the gospel of the most advanced Hebrews. Claude Montefiore, in the Hibbert Lectures, advocates it. He declares that some of the sayings of Jesus have sunk so deep into human hearts, that it is not probable that any religion which ignores or omits them, will exercise a considerable influence outside its own borders.' That is a striking confession. It says that Israel is to give to the world a universal religion; but to do so it must adopt the teachings of Jesus. Weinstock, in his book, 'Jesus the Jew,' occupies the same ground. He repeatedly says: 'Without Judaism Christianity would have had no foundation. Without Christianity, the spirit of Judaism would have wielded no universal influence.' . . . . .

"Intelligent Jews are bewildered. Esther Ansell, in Zangwill's story, declared her life 'a forlorn hope, an impossibility,' and Josephine Lazarus writes: 'We are wandering in the wilderness again.' Emma Wolf says that true Jews and true Christians 'hold the same broad love for God and man.' But how the Jew is to help the Christian in labors of love neither she nor Miss Lazarus can tell. She takes as the motto for her book St. Paul's words: 'And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.' These earnest, liberal Jews can not pour out their desires without blending New-Testament utterances with those of the law and the prophets. Miss Lazarus says: 'We stand upon the threshold of we know not what—unable to go backward, not daring to go forward.' The Jew as well as the Gentile needs 'the divine-human life,' she confesses, 'of which the type has been given to the world by a Jew,' meaning, of course, Jesus Christ. Humanity, she reiterates, hungers and thirsts for the love of Jesus side by side with the law of Moses; 'and in these circumstances,' she continues, 'our people are crying for bread, and we are giving them a stone.' . . . The churches do not follow Jesus in his mission of love. Therefore she calls upon Israel to follow him in doing what others fail to do. This liberal Judaism in America has about one hundred and fifty rabbis and synagogues following its teachings in varying degrees. What the outcome of this wonderful ferment of thought within Israel will be none can tell. It may well call Christians to prayer and increased sympathy and effort."

Mr. Edward M. Baker, writing on "Judaism and the American Spirit" in *The Arena* (August), declares:

"Judaism and Americanism are both too much athrob with life to lend themselves to definitive or accurate analysis. Yet enough has been considered to indicate that Judaism is vastly more than a reminiscence of days that were; it is abreast of the highest ideal of the highest type of modern life and thought. Dignity of man, freedom, justice, humaneness, zest for life, optimism, love of country—these are the bright particular gems in the diadem of the holiest Americanism—these are sacramental words in the vocabulary of the Jew. Nor is it strange, for much of the best that there is in the thought and tendencies of American life is due indirectly to Hebrew inspiration. Yea, be it known that the inspiration of our republic came not from Greece, nor yet from Rome, but from Israel of old. The *vade mecum* of the early Pilgrim Fathers was not the writings of Rome nor the classics of Greece, but the ancient Scriptures of the Jew. The Pilgrim Fathers who sat at the cradle of our republic received their strength, their comfort, and their hope from that sublime literature that bubbled forth in days of old from the heart of Hebrew sage and Hebrew prophet. Israel was the first democracy; her literature the first tirade against despotism, her religion the first evangel of freedom. Judaism will never be left behind by the forward march of republican ideas and ideals, for there will never be in my day, or in yours, or in the day of any man, any democracy—I care not how magnificent its principles or how superb its men—that will have outgrown a religion the only dogma of which is the Fatherhood of God resulting in the brotherhood of man."

## A PHILOSOPHER'S COMMENTS ON RELIGION.

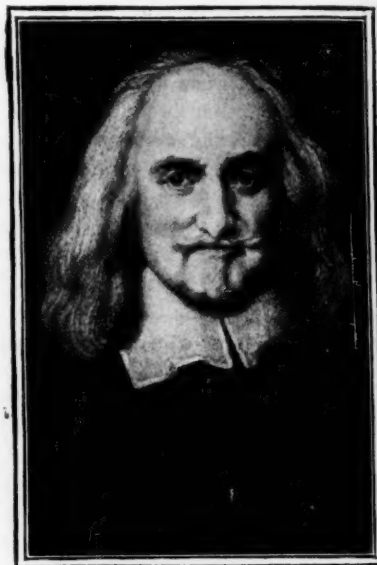
THOMAS HOBBS, author of "Leviathan," is characterized by Sir Leslie Stephen (in the latest volume of the "English Men of Letters" series) as "the most conspicuous English thinker in the whole period between Bacon and Locke." The attitude of such a mind toward subjects theological and religious is of no small interest even after a space of three hundred years. His arguments on theology excited the keenest antagonism among his contemporaries, and led his opponents to call him "atheist"; but he himself always repudiated the title, declaring that he was not only a theist, but a Christian, and even a faithful member of the Church of England.

Hobbes's position in regard to theology is plainly indicated in his "Objections" to Descartes, says Sir Leslie Stephen:

"He criticizes Descartes's famous argument that the 'idea' of God as a perfect Being necessarily implies also God's existence. Hobbes replies summarily that we have no 'idea' of God. An idea, according to him, is nothing but 'decaying sense.' It is a fading picture of some object previously perceived by the hands, eyes, or ears. Now nobody, of course, could ever have supposed that 'God' could be perceived in that way. . . . He takes it for granted that all knowledge of facts comes to us through the senses, and that the *a priori* method without appeal to experience must be sterile. If so, it would seem that demonstrations of the existence of God are impossible. 'Knowable' means visible or tangible, and God is admittedly neither. Hobbes, however, does not admit this conclusion. After discussing man's knowledge and passions as related to 'natural things,' he assumes that we also give names to (that is, reason about) 'things supernatural'—that is, God and spirits. Such names ought to correspond to some reality, and their meaning will explain in what sense we use the phrases ascribing certain attributes to the beings named. The belief in things supernatural is produced by 'curiosity'—that is, as he explains, 'love of the knowledge of causes.' This leads a man to ask the cause of an effect; 'and, again, the cause of that cause; till of necessity he must come to this thought at last, that there is some cause whereof there is no former cause, but is eternal; which is it men call God; so that it is impossible to make any profound inquiry into natural causes, without being inclined thereby to belief there is one God eternal.' . . . 'So also by the visible things in this world, and their admirable order, a man may conceive there is a cause of them, which men call God, and yet not have an idea or image of him in his mind.'"

Of Hobbes's theory of religion we read:

"Religion, he says, is peculiar to man, and its 'seed' therefore is in some quality peculiar to him. . . . 'In these four things, opinion of ghosts, ignorance of second causes, devotion toward what men fear, and taking of things casual for prognostics, consisteth the natural seed of religion.' The seeds have been cultivated by 'two sorts of men': by founders of commonwealths and the lawgivers of the Gentiles, on the one hand, who 'used their own invention,' and, on the other, by 'Abraham, Moses, and our blessed Savior,' who acted by 'God's commandment and direction.' Both desired to make men more apt to obedience, laws, peace, charity, and civil society; tho in one case religion was part of 'human politics,' and in the other of 'divine politics.' He has



THOMAS HOBBS  
(1588-1679).

Author of "Leviathan," "Human Nature," "De Corpore Politico," etc.



then no difficulty in showing what grotesque results followed from the Gentile religions; and when Bramhall founds upon this passage a charge of atheism, he can reply that his account of the origin of religion tells against the Gentile superstitions alone. The savage people feared 'invisible powers'—that is, something which they took to be gods; so that the fear of a god, tho not the true one, was to them the beginning of religion, as the fear of the true God was the beginning of wisdom to the Jews and Christians."

Hobbes's real position in regard to theology is summarized thus:

"It is quite clear that his, like other materialistic systems, is incompatible with anything that can be called theism. His argument comes merely to this, that if the world was created—a point which he admits to be doubtful—the Creator must have been a Being of stupendous power, but one of whom we are unable to say anything else. The doctrine that He is 'corporeal' or an infinitely 'subtile' matter occupying space is merely a quaint attempt to evade the more natural inference that He is simply outside of all knowable relations. A religion of this kind is not likely to give much trouble to anybody; and Hobbes's opponents were right in regarding him as virtually opposed to all possible theology."

### IS THERE GROUND FOR RELIGIOUS DISCOURAGEMENT?

THE note of disappointment and discouragement which occasionally finds expression in the editorial comment of the religious press is emphasized by recent articles appearing in two prominent Boston papers—*The Universalist Leader* and the *Baptist Watchman*. The first-named paper (August 27) devotes four pages to a series of pessimistic reflections on the present status of Christianity. It says, in part:

"The Christian church is being starved to death by its friends. Emaciated and weakened, this once regal figure stands with outstretched hands pitifully pleading the privilege to live. Once dominant, now dependent; once autocratic, now apologetic; once loved and respected, now lonesome and rejected."

"There have been ebb tides of religious interest before, when public favor has set away from the church; when the ministry, surrendering to worldliness, have rendered but perfunctory service and by their carelessness and moral decrepitude, have encouraged indifference and infidelity. . . . We are persuaded that we are not merely approaching one of these ebb tides in religious history, the religious waters are already far out, and the world is stranded on the rocks of sin, in imminent danger of appalling disaster."

"We witness to-day the abandonment of one after another of the civic virtues, until our municipalities are the reproach of the world; our legislatures, state and national, corrupt almost beyond belief. In fact, we are eye-witnesses of public degeneracy which should appall us. . . . The world has gone pleasure-mad; the object of all work is to get money for physical gratification; the cars and steamboats are jammed with crowds seeking artificial excitement, and in the summer the churches are closed, once for weeks, now for months; once to give the minister a rest, now to give the people an opportunity for cheap pleasure. Thought is given alone to physical gratification until all moral sense is paralyzed, and the one desire is to keep up with the procession of revelers headed by the Newport group, where we have the exhibition of the best educated, the most highly cultured, the best fed and best dressed and wealthiest fruit of our national life, and are forced to say of it that with all these envied 'advantages,' that not in the worst slums of a great city, nor yet in the deepest wilds of savage Africa, is there to be found greater debasement of human life or more unparalleled debauchery of morals; where reverence for all that is holy is destroyed, the sacredness of the home violated by its progressive polygamy, where days are spent in idleness and nights in gambling and drink and licentiousness."

"The decadence of the church is not so much due to these conditions as these conditions are due to the decadence of the church. We have turned things right around and have been working at the wrong end. As the church has declined, sin and evil have increased and the real problem which we face to-day is not this, that, or the other specific evil, but the church itself, for every problem,

individual, social, economic, municipal, or national is primarily a religious question."

"A great cause, if not the great cause, of the decline, is found in the fact that the church has ceased to be a church where the people may come for the worship of God, and through that worship receive the divine influence into their souls, and become almost everything the ingenuity of man could conceive. The church has become a social center, a lectureship, a school, a college, a literary society, a place of amusement, a bazar, a library, an institution of philanthropy, a nursery, a kindergarten, a soup-kitchen, an employment bureau, or a political caucus."

"And you ministers are responsible for this absence of soul-life. You have sold your divine birthright for a mess of pottage. . . . You have not stuck to your calling, you run after every scheme of saving the world by fiat, or by vote, or by purchase, or by organization, or by institution, when there is no other name under heaven by which the world can be saved except Christ Jesus; and if you do not believe that, what are you doing in the Christian ministry? You know ten times as much about the Bible as the Fathers did, but you do not know as much Bible; you know all the theories of prayer, but you do not pray. You are the victims of every fad; you had rather quote Browning than Jesus Christ; you had rather lecture on the North Pole than to preach the gospel; you had rather write a popular novel than to write a sermon; you ride your hobbies, you get up excursions, you give entertainments, you take up an agency or run a hotel, anything, everything except sticking to your calling to which you are called of God."

"The spirit of pessimism which is upon us carries us still farther, and we find that the Christian laity, you men and women of the church, have not taken this divine institution seriously. You have not thought of it as of far more lasting importance than the Government under which you live, of far more vital moment to you than the schools and colleges which you generously support and richly endow—yea, far more to you in the great eternity in which you must live, than your homes, your business, your bodies, your very lives. . . . You will spend ten times as much on a two-weeks' vacation as you do on a year's food for your immortal souls. You have no sense of obligation to your church; you give to that if you have anything to spare, you pay your bills at the grocery. Why do you not lift your church to the dignity that is hers by right? Why not recognize that you have a soul, and that you are going to have it a good deal longer than you are your body—why starve it? Why not see that there is in the church, with its service of worship, something which you need and want, and get the best that is there in the best way?"

*The Watchman* (August 25) says:

"All Christian laborers are subject to the same sense of personal insufficiency and of failure to achieve the results anticipated in their first ardent consecration. The feeling of discouragement is inevitable until one has become schooled to do the appointed work in simple faithfulness and to leave the results with God. It is a common experience for a preacher to feel depressed after the delivery of a sermon, and the cause of the feeling is usually his personal pride."

"This sense of discouragement is, however, what all are apt to experience who have high ideals or who set out to do work of a superior character. Artists, pianists, and those who aim at perfection in their special art, see the inaccessible alpine heights tower above them after they have made their utmost endeavor upward. . . ."

"We have to learn that we are only one of God's many agents and that our little work of to-day is only a cog in the wheel of time. When we are properly humbled to a sense of our own littleness, we are prepared to do His work with personal satisfaction. . . . But in addition to a proper personal feeling there are enormous difficulties themselves which discourage a heart not constantly and fully sustained by divine power. Every agent of God needs to draw daily comfort and strength from on high, because the hardness of human hearts, the indifference of multitudes, the opposition of evil persons, the slow progress of the work, and the seeming failure of God to come when needed demand more than ordinary endurance. The worker's own ardor of soul and patient, persevering effort, with seeming failure of all labor he has bestowed upon some object, may react or collapse unless supported."

"Whoever goes into service for God needs a special provision of wisdom, strength, and patience. These qualities are promised in

the word of God, and have always been given to His servants. They must be renewed daily, and they must be strengthened for severer tasks."

#### THE PROGRAM OF REFORM CATHOLICISM.

FOR some time a reform movement has been making itself felt in the Roman Catholic Church of Germany. Its organ, the *Renaissance*, is published in Munich and edited by Dr. Joseph Müller. In a recent issue of this journal, the editor outlines the principles of the new propaganda in the following manner:

It is not the purpose of reform Catholicism to make any changes in the dogmatical foundations of the church. Nor is it our intention to disturb the facts and theories of a philosophical and historical character that are logically interwoven with Roman Catholic dogmas. But it is not unnatural that a Roman Catholic scholar, whose horizon has been widened by study and research, should regard in a new light some of the traditional positions of the church and should seek to adapt them to the thought of modern civilization. It is the duty of Roman Catholic learning to take up legitimate thoughts and ideas from the past and present and to utilize these in every department of theological and philosophical science. Especially is it necessary to take into consideration the teachings of modern psychology, of the natural sciences, and of the philosophy and history of religion. The casuistry of the church's moral system should give way to a discussion of the principles of ethics; probabilism is to be condemned and a more stringent conception of moral duty is to be developed along the lines laid down by the Bible and the great teachers of the church. Canonical law must be modified to a noteworthy degree. Especially should the theories that are an offense to the conscience of modern times (such as those that pertain to the killing of heretics and to the sole power of the church) be changed, as also the principle that reduces the state to the condition of a mere vassal of the church. A knowledge of the Bible is to be made popular among the common people by public lectures and studies, by the publication of good translations, and by the cultivation of such a spirit as that which inspired the great mystics. In general, the dealings between the higher and the lower clergy are to assume the form of an affectionate and fraternal relationship, rather than that of pure authority on one side and strict obedience on the other. In this regard, too, the study of the gospel and of the apostolic letters will have an excellent effect. Altho the idea that underlies the orders in the church is founded on the Scriptures and is an outgrowth of early church doctrine, yet so much corruption has crept in that exceeding care should be taken in the management of these orders. Interference in secular and political affairs, the crowding of the secular clergy out of prominent positions, the arrogant emphasis sometimes laid on the privileges of the orders, and the accumulation of great amounts of money and the consequent development of a spirit of luxury must be antagonized. The secular clergy should be made to feel more deeply their high calling, which demands whole-hearted service. In so far as their duties are of a pedagogical nature, they should earnestly study modern methods and apply them not only in catechetical work, but also in their work as directors of the parish schools. Those higher in authority in the church should have a university training, and the bishops should influence the Government to appoint only such men to these influential positions. An open discussion of problems and perplexities between clergy and laity is to be earnestly recommended; and if a greater freedom in this respect were granted to the lower clergy, there would be fewer anonymous attacks upon the church and her representatives in the press. It is of the greatest importance that Roman Catholic doctrine should be delivered from the fetters of a traditional guardianship by the ecclesiastical authorities. Only in this way can Roman Catholic scholars meet Protestant investigators on the same footing. Under present conditions independent research is practically unknown in the Roman Catholic Church. Censorship of a book or a publication should be permitted only by those who are themselves equals of the writer in learning. It is insulting for a learned author to have his work listed on the Index of Prohibited Books without being given an opportunity to explain the disputed matters. The edicts recently issued by church authorities forbidding the reading of books by men of other creeds should be seriously modified in the interests of education and churchly reputation. The church should adopt a positive and aggressive, rather

than a negative, attitude in the refutation of error. What the Holy Father has done for exegesis by the appointment of a special Biblical commission of specialists should be done for other departments of research also. The relations of the state and the church, of the Roman Catholic Church to other confessions, should be discussed in a kindly and tolerant, rather than in a polemical, spirit. Bitter condemnation of the positions of others by Roman Catholic authorities has always harmed the church. If our controversialists adopted a more friendly and courteous attitude toward opponents, educated Roman Catholics could take greater pleasure in their adherence to the church.

This "Munich program" has excited interest in Protestant, as well as in Roman Catholic, circles. By some it is pronounced an effort to "give a scientific gloss" to the principles of the church, rather than to reform them. Such representative Protestant journal as *Die Reformation* agree in stating that the program shows how little can be expected from so-called "reform" movements in the Roman Catholic Church. These movements, it says, are still-born, as was the "Old Catholic" propaganda.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Advantages of a National Church.**—It is often argued that the absence of a state church in America has been clearly gain. As an antidote to this line of thought, *The Church Quarterly Review* (London), in an article dealing with Sanford H. Cobb's "Rise of Religious Liberty in America," offers these observations:

"Mr. Cobb more than once pleads that the American nation is essentially a religious one. If by that he means that the life of the nation, as a whole, in its conformity to the teaching and moral principles of Christianity, compares not unfavorably with other communities placed under like conditions, we have no wish to dispute the point. We will not yield to the temptation of bringing up against Mr. Cobb the exaggerated devotion to material objects which has often disfigured the social and political life of the United States. The Old World, with its established churches, can probably show forms of Mammon-worship as gross and as immoral, if not as sordid in outward seeming, as can New York or Chicago. We will even make a further concession, and admit that the existence of a state church may be a danger to the warmth and intensity of spiritual life. The compensation we think lies in this: that a church which is historically identified with the national life, which at every turn shows the outward and visible signs of that identity, offers safeguards against impatience, against rawness of thought, against the dictation of individual caprice. Will any one say that the religious life of America has not needed such safeguards, and often needed them all the more in proportion to its vitality and intensity? Would not the mental life of the United States as a whole have gained by a little more reverence, would not her spiritual life have gained by a good deal more sanity and reflectiveness? Continuity, too, is an effective guaranty against the reappearance of outworn fallacies and thrice condemned experiments disguised as the latest product of advanced and enlightened thought. A national church, elastic enough to provide channels for fresh manifestations of spiritual life, yet anchored to the past, holding adherents by the joint spell of conviction and association, might, if its existence had been a possibility, have saved the United States from many of those grotesque and worse than grotesque features which have at various times disfigured their spiritual life."

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

**PREACHING** by telephone is the latest device employed by ministers to reach absent hearers. The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, has connected his church with a city hospital by means of telephones, and with megaphones strung in front of the pulpit and receivers in the hospital wards, his words are distinctly heard by the patients.

THE esteem in which the Young Men's Christian Association is held by men of large affairs, says *Leslie's Weekly*, "is evidenced by the recent order of Secretary Taft, directing commanding officers in the United States, Porto Rico, and the Philippines to facilitate the work of the association at their various posts by providing quarters in which it may conveniently be carried on, and expressly authorizing the use of post-exchange buildings for the purpose. Secretary Moody had given hearty indorsement to this work in behalf of the young men in the naval service, thus bringing both branches of the War Department into co-operation with the association. Repeatedly within the past few years have the highest naval officials heartily approved and commended this work."



## FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE FRENCH THEORY AND THE ENGLISH THEORY OF THE BATTLES AT LIAO-YANG.

THE right of the novelist to know all that is passing in the minds of his characters has its counterpart in the facility with which the military expert of Europe reads the inmost thoughts of commanding generals at the front. On the authority of the *London Mail*, *Saturday Review*, and their British contemporaries, it may be affirmed confidently that Oku, Kuroki, and Nodzu thought they were enveloping Kuropatkin's army at Liao-Yang by threatening both its flanks and intercepting its line of communication. General Kuropatkin thought, we learn from the *Paris Figaro*, *Gaulois*, and other French dailies, that he was operating against



JAPANESE GENERALS—"The Czar's new baby a Russian colonel! We are lost!"  
—*De Amsterdamer Weekblad voor Nederland*.

the Japanese armies while they were separated, that he was beating them in detail and delaying them while he made good his own retreat. The mind-reading of the French press indicates that the reactionary aristocrats in St. Petersburg, whom the *Berlin Kreuz Zeitung* holds responsible for renewed efforts to discredit Kuropatkin, would be well advised in keeping Paris newspapers from the Czar. Otherwise His Majesty must infer that the Russian commander has blended at Liao-Yang the noble patience of Fabius with the capacity of Hannibal to stand gloriously at bay and the indifference to superior numbers of the victors of Marathon.

Synthesizing the interpretations of our contemporaries, we are enabled to betray the following secrets. Kuropatkin's left flank has not been turned. It couldn't be. The time had gone by. On the first day of last week's heavy fighting Kuropatkin was concentrated around Liao-Yang with about 150,000 effectives. Forming a rough semicircle about him were the armies of Nodzu and Oku, about 120,000 men all told, and the army of Kuroki, about 100,000 strong. Kuroki advanced on Kuropatkin's left. Oku worked his way up the railway to Kuropatkin's right. Kuropatkin, foreseeing Kuroki's attempt to cut Russian communications in the rear, had summoned two corps, perhaps 50,000 strong, from around Vladivostok. These corps were to "contain Kuroki" and keep open the line of retreat in case the fighting on front and flank got too hot for the Russians. French and English organs agree that Kuropatkin's artillery has greatly improved, and that they thought

the Japanese could not organize an effective pursuit if they failed to "envelop" the Russians.

Accurate or inaccurate as this strategical and tactical summary of the situation may be, it found support in English and French comment alike prior to the battles. "If Kuropatkin's transport has not failed him, he may, after all, be able to make good his retreat," thought the *London Standard*. The theory of the *London Spectator*, broached some weeks ago, continued to be that the Japanese had formed a trap about Kuropatkin. The battles at Liao-Yang mean that this trap has been closing. Kuropatkin suspected that the trap was so weak that it would break. To quote our contemporary on this point:

"The ability to shut the trap does not prove that the trap will hold the prey. The arm of the trap, if it is not strong enough, may snap. The trap, that is, may be destroyed if it shuts on a sufficiently hard and powerful object. An enveloping movement seems a splendid device when looked at solely from the enveloper's side; but when considered from that of the army sought to be enveloped it has a different aspect. That army, instead of calling itself enveloped, declares that it is acting on interior lines, and can take the enemy's flanking forces one after the other and smash them in detail before they can obtain assistance. In truth, whether an army is to be rightly described as enveloped, or holding the advantage of acting on interior lines, depends upon the numbers of the opposing forces and their relative mobility, which is only the advantage due to numbers expressed in other terms. If the Japanese are so numerous or so rapid in their movements that they can present a preponderance of fighting strength whenever and wherever they are engaged, then the Russians must be said to be enveloped. If, on the other hand, the Russian army is so concentrated and so mobile that it can show superior force to the force which represents the closing arm of the trap, the Russians have the advantage of interior lines—can move, that is, by the short cut while their enemy has to keep the wide circuit of the highroad."

French newspapers insist that Kuropatkin would not have stayed at Liao-Yang for the Japanese advance in force if he had not been so sure of holding his own at least. "If they (Kuropatkin's effectives) are sufficient," wrote the military expert of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) shortly before the great battle of last week, "he will undoubtedly accept, or what is better, offer before long the general engagement that is to decide the fate of the whole campaign. In the contrary event he will not hesitate to maneuver so as still to gain time and to retire upon his reinforcements, a retreat which it would be then better to effect sooner than later—that is to say, before being pressed too closely." The expert of the *Figaro*, writing also just before the big battle, says that if the Japanese advance promised to be dangerous, "Kuropatkin would not have maintained himself south of Liao-Yang so long." Here is a forecast by the expert of the *Gaulois*, who is a French army officer of high rank and whose views have been quoted with respect in English dailies:

"The Russians must positively offer battle or else retire to Mukden. Perhaps it is already too late, for the advance guards of the Nippons already press upon them closely enough to compromise the facility of their maneuvers. Under such conditions it is necessary for the Russians, first of all, to gain elbow room. Now Kuropatkin must, if there be no error, have at his disposal about 180,000 men. The Japanese have about 100,000 men under Kuroki and 120,000 with Oku and Nodzu. This numerical superiority is diminished by the fatigue of the soldiers, who have recently traversed a mountainous and difficult region beneath a hot sky. It is largely made good by the value of the central position occupied by the Russians.

"The moment seems to have arrived, then, for acting under the conditions indicated—that is, to fall upon the heads of [Japanese] columns as they debouch into the Liao plain. If that is what Kuropatkin means to do, we can only congratulate him upon it, for between the two groups of the Japanese forces there is no true connection, and it is possible to defeat them in turn.

"But, on the other hand, the task entrusted to the two corps from the north, which will have to contain Kuroki, is delicate.

They will have to fight prudently on the defensive and not allow themselves to be hurried into dangerous attacks."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### WHY 17,000 RUSSIANS CAN FIGHT 100,000 JAPANESE AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR lies in a sort of natural amphitheater, surrounded by many hills, each of which is said to be over five hundred feet high. On the summits of these hills the Russians have erected chains of fortifications which constitute the defenses of Port Arthur on the land side. The character of these fortifications, the caliber of the guns with which they are provided, and the amount of ammunition still at the disposal of General Stoessel comprise the factors in the problem of Port Arthur upon which all European speculations regarding the fall of the place are based. There seems to be a general agreement that Port Arthur is not adequately provisioned.

Last June, according to the *London Mail*, the Russian garrison at Port Arthur, excluding non-effectives, amounted to 28,000 men. This number had been diminished to 24,000 by July, according to the *London Times*, while to-day, think both these authorities, General Stoessel's effectives can not exceed 17,000 men, if so many. The Japanese army of investment, on the other hand, has steadily grown, French and English military experts placing it at 100,000 men. The *Figaro* (Paris) gives the Japanese total as only 90,000, however. The *Matin* (Paris), said there were 35,000 Russian troops in Port Arthur three weeks ago, but this must be an overestimate, say English papers.

That cautious and unbiased military organ, the Vienna *Reichswehr*, still contends that Japan is not strong enough to rush Port Arthur by assault and move upon Kuropatkin simultaneously. If Port Arthur is properly invested for assault, the pressure upon Kuropatkin must have been relaxed. But if Kuropatkin is being hard pressed, then Port Arthur will have to wait. The defenses of the place, planned by a great Russian engineer, rather than the desperate character of the resistance, are responsible for this.

The Japanese, it would appear, have worked their way up to the hill forts immediately around the town. "On every one of these hills are semiclosed works," says the *London Times*; "that is to say, forts whose fronts toward the enemy on the land side are hidden and protected by mounds or parapets of earth, while their gorges, or sides away from the enemy, are closed by masonry walls inaccessible to scaling-ladders and provided with slits or embrasures for the defenders to fire through." Very deep ditches protect these defenses, and another special feature is a series of projecting turrets of masonry. "These are sunk deep in the earth so as to be immune from the bursting shells of the enemy, and in them are placed quick-firing guns which sweep the ditches with a hail of iron projectiles." The works thus erected on the fifteen hills fall into groups with interdependent areas of action, designed partly to prevent a particular "sector" from being taken in reverse, and partly to enable one group, if captured, to be raked by fire from a neighboring group. This feature of the fortifications explains why the Russians have been able to recapture positions lost once or twice to the Japanese. The *London Mail* does not conceal its admiration:

"The Russians are determined to fight to the bitter end—and bitter indeed it can not fail to be. Perhaps no other line of action was to be expected of them, and it sensibly heightens the already poignant interest with which the whole world waits on the closing scenes of the tragic drama. There is ever something intensely moving in the thought of brave men, with their backs to the wall, making their last heroic stand, and it is impossible to consider the position of the Russians without sympathy. . . .

"Yet the task of the Japanese is appallingly difficult. Imagination halts before the final catastrophes—the storming, with necessarily enormous loss of life, of the main forts which have not yet

been taken, and then the forcing of the last defenses; for several days, perhaps many, of blood poured out like water must elapse before the fall of Port Arthur passes for the second time into history."

The French experts admit that the fall of Port Arthur can now be averted only by a military miracle, but they contend that the catastrophe may be delayed for an appreciable time yet. The Japanese, says the *Paris Temps*, have simply decided to subject the Russians to a strain which flesh and blood can not endure. It points out that the defenders at the guns must be supplied with ammunition and eatables, that hundreds are being killed and that the nearer the Japanese come the more terrible must be the slaughter. The ditches have once or twice, its despatches say, been heaped with Japanese dead and wounded. Says the *Figaro*:

"It is perfectly true that the Japanese have seized all the outlying positions, and are not very distant from the heart of the place. At the same time, the most difficult, if not the longest, task remains for them to accomplish. The main line of defense, the best armed and the most arduous to approach, has not yet been penetrated. Behind it the Russians, who are great earth-builders, have further organized several successive lines which they are determined to defend obstinately.

"Hence we believe that the Japanese are not yet at the end of their labors. They have already lost many men in the numerous combats they have undertaken in the past three months to get near the place. They will yet endure further losses in the attack upon the last positions. . . .

"To sum up, while admitting that the Nippons have already made great progress, we are of opinion that the situation is not so critical as certain manifestly partial despatches would lead one to imagine. The only thing that could hasten the fall of the place would be failure of ammunition."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### INTERVENTION.

STUDENTS of world-politics are aware that diplomatic forecasts emanating from Vienna carry a weight not always accorded to rumors from other capitals. The Vienna correspondents of the *London Times*, *Paris Gaulois*, and some other dailies are supposed to be specially favored at times with what in Wall Street are known as "tips." Now, shortly after the interview between King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Marienbad, a whole series of those peculiarly worded despatches in semi-official organs to which the term of "pilot balloons" is applied, began to make their appearance from Vienna. That the American reader may derive an idea of the talent of the press agent in world-politics we reproduce a specimen of these balloons from the *Paris Gaulois*:

"Altho the subject is still referred to in veiled language, and while it would be prudent to receive it with the utmost reserve, the eventuality of a mediation of the Powers with the object of putting a speedy end to the Russo-Japanese war is contemplated as a very probable event in Vienna's political circles.

"It is said, in fact, that the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward talked, in the course of their interview at Marienbad, of the possibility of a mediation between Russia and Japan. To the King of England is attributed the intention of offering his good offices, with a view to stopping the effusion of blood, immediately after the day upon which the Japanese shall have achieved a decisive success—if they capture Port Arthur, for instance. It is added that King Edward's mediation would have all the more chance of being accepted from the fact that several Powers have already resolved not to permit the belligerent nation which shall have acquired by force of arms a marked advantage to continue its advance.

"Just as Turkish arms were halted by the will of Europe at the time of the war with Greece, so, it is declared in Vienna's political circles, England, supported by several Powers, would halt conquering Japan, it being to her interest not to permit the latter to develop too greatly in the Far East. It is proper to add, however, that many high personages, who have no doubt at all of



Russia's ultimate success, are convinced that, whatever happens, the Czar will never accept mediation, and that, tho the war were to last two years, the Russians will say the last word."

So frequently have such despatches, supposed to be inspired, begun to appear in continental organs that even the reserved and weighty *Statist* (London), organ of England's great financial interests, asks, "Is peace in sight?" It also remarks:

"It is urged that the true policy of this country is to join with the continental Powers for the purpose of preventing Japan becoming too powerful in the Far East. For that purpose, it is further maintained that it is desirable that Russia should retain the Manchurian railways which she has built at great cost, and should have a free commercial port. If anybody is likely to be taken in by this specious pleading, we would recall to his mind what followed the conclusion of peace at the end of the Seven Years' War. It will be recollected that in that conflict England was the ally of Prussia. But shortly after the accession of George III. the elder Pitt, who was a staunch supporter of the alliance with Prussia, was made to retire from the cabinet, and a peace was patched up which was regarded by Frederick the Great as greatly injurious to himself. He resented the conduct of England so bitterly that ever afterward he regarded her as faithless to her allies. And to this day the impression has not been removed from Prussian minds. Now, if we were to adopt the course recommended in the argument briefly summarized above, is it not reasonably certain that the Japanese would adopt toward us the same attitude which was adopted toward our forefathers by Frederick the Great and his advisers? This country is the ally of Japan. While the alliance lasts we are bound to further the interests of our ally in every way compatible with neutrality in the present struggle."

But we read in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) that neither Russia nor Japan must be allowed to achieve "the menacing supremacy in eastern Asia" which both are aiming at:

"The news from the Far East warns us that the time is at hand when the continental governments will either intervene, as Europe in the Russo-Japanese war, or, withheld by inability or calculation, will take their chance of drawing a profit from the welter of that momentous conflict as it goes on. One thing or the other; and tho the decision is of immense importance and can not be far off, we do not know what to expect because we can not be told. Formally or informally, intervention must be brought into discussion by the higher magnates of European diplomacy, but whether favorably or otherwise will be their secret to the last moment. Meantime, this we may be sure of: while extension of the war is feared by all the European Powers, all are deeply conscious of how much more it is than a conflict between Russia and Japan. The fighting is theirs, but the better half of the world is as much concerned with the upshot as if the war were really what it may yet turn out to be—an opening battle between East and West."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### A EUROPEAN FLURRY OVER MR. ROOSEVELT'S WORLD-POLITICS.

CONTINENTAL Europe's confidence in the capacity of the American people for self-government has sustained another shock, and President Roosevelt is held responsible for it. The importance he attaches to his own election seduced him, think some German and French organs, into exerting pressure upon the Sultan of Turkey, a proceeding Judge Parker, infers the Paris *Figaro*, would never dream of. Savagely apprehensive of American ambition to bestride the narrow world like a colossus, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* assures us that "American arrogance in recent years has, by Europe itself, been increased to an unendurable extent." Mr. Roosevelt, adds the Bismarckian organ, remembers that he is a candidate for the Presidency. "He knows what it would mean for his candidacy should his Administration succeed in winning a triumph flattering to imperialist aspirations in the United States." "Imperialist popular opinion," thinks the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), "deems it the bounden duty of President

Roosevelt to vindicate the freedom of the American citizen even beneath the crescent." Armenian youths educated in American missionary colleges, we are further told, become "saturated" with "American republican views," whereas the Sultan disapproves of Jeffersonian democracy. "The application of sword and dynamite is certainly not taught in such schools," asserts the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. We revert, however, to the *Figaro's* tentative theory of President Roosevelt deriving not only an imperialist's delight but signal accessions of votes from the vigor and pretended spontaneity of his naval demonstrations:

"It is asked if these movements of the American fleet be not dictated by considerations of domestic policy rather than by diplomatic necessities. It must not be forgotten that the Presidential campaign has opened in the United States, that Mr. Roosevelt is a candidate, that he is the personification of the new American imperialism, and that these repeated interventions in European politics singularly flatter Yankee jingoism. It is true, there are not wanting likewise Americans who find this policy a little too uselessly noisy and who ponder the close of the program-speech of Mr. Parker, Mr. Roosevelt's Democratic competitor, who after giving a pledge not to become a candidate again upon the expiration of his term, if he were elected, adds that a President should not be exposed to the temptation of considering the influence one of his decisions might have upon his own political fortunes.

"It seems, too, that this policy of excessive expansion, of militant intervention a little bit everywhere, is not very much in harmony with the strict application of the Monroe Doctrine. The American voters will soon give their opinion upon these questions, which are not without interest for Europe."

A glance at the Russian press reveals a tendency to ill humor, confirming the assertions of some German organs that St. Petersburg views with uneasiness any pressure upon the Sultan not exerted by itself. The *Birgeviya Vedomosti* says that Europe must reckon henceforth with a new diplomatic problem, and that the United States, not content with applying the Monroe Doctrine, seeks to interfere in European affairs. The *Russ* favors a combination of European Powers against this country, which increases daily in power and prosperity. Even the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), disposed, on the whole, to admire the daring sweep of Mr. Roosevelt's genius for statesmanship, rather regrets his method of communicating with the Sultan. But the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which thinks Mr. Roosevelt will be elected and which is generally proud of him, takes little stock in continental Europe's jealousy of the United States:

"It is not the first time we have heard this tone, and a European coalition against the New World has already been considered from every point of view. It has been successively alleged that the United States sought an opportunity to interfere in European affairs and in African affairs. During the war with Spain there was trembling at the idea of seeing the American fleet appear in European waters. Later, it was the incidents occurring in Morocco that were to facilitate the task of the politicians of Washington in this direction. There was even circulated, for a moment, the rumor of the cession of Lorenzo-Marquez to the great republic of the north.

"It seems, however, that there is no occasion for so much concern over these rumors, and that the fears they inspire are not justified. Logically, American action can not extend to this side of the Atlantic. It is toward the Pacific that it must direct itself, because civilization has for thousands of years gone westward. Acting in a contrary direction, recrossing the Atlantic to attack Europe, American civilization, issued from our own, would simply go back to its origin and, just as a river does not reascend to its source, the human torrent does not return to its point of departure, but rolls impetuously toward the vast unknown, winning each day, each hour, new ground, spreading itself immensely that it may strive to envelop the whole region unfolding before it.

"That the extraordinary productivity of the Americans constitutes a momentary threat to our European economic effort we do not dispute, but between threat and real danger there is a margin. The great American republic organized itself rapidly, it was formed and trained in a century, and if it lacks the traditional spirit which constitutes a precious moral force for the great European Powers,

it makes that good by the boldness bestowed upon it by consciousness of its own energy and natural wealth. . . . .

"It is allowable to think that European political circles err in their uneasiness over the designs shown in Washington as regards the Old World. There is over there an evident desire to surpass our commerce and our industry. But there is certainly no wish to encroach upon Europe, to undertake conquest in a backward sense, to impose American influence upon any part of the Old World. Upon reflection, the attitude of the United States toward Turkey seems very natural. American citizens have been injured in their interests and American schools find themselves in the East in a position of inferiority in comparison with French schools. The Washington cabinet asks an indemnity for its citizens and guarantees for the schools. It merely gives evidence of its anxiety to protect its interests effectively and to maintain its prestige, and it is not displeased, evidently, at being able to take advantage of the opportunity to prove that even the risk of annoying Europe does not intimidate it too much."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### FALL OF THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR MINISTRY.

**W**ATSON, the labor leader, has ceased to be Prime Minister of Australia. He made way last month for a statesman—Mr. G. H. Reid—whose opinion of organized labor is tinged with emphasis rather than with eulogy. "The true inward policy of the Labor party," he is quoted as saying, "is first to trample on their own fellow workers, and when they have driven them into their unions to use the power they get by overturning every principle on which the national life of this country is founded." The new Prime Minister announces his intention to stand "right across the path" of this element.

Mr. Watson's fall was brought about by that very arbitration bill upon which he defeated his own predecessor in office. "The bill itself is one of profound interest to the student of experiments in industrial legislation," thinks the *Manchester Guardian*. Its first appearance in Australian politics dates back many months, and from *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne) we extract the following estimate of it:

"It sets up a federal court of three members, the chairman to be a Supreme Court judge, with one representative of employers and workers respectively, appointed for seven years, at a salary of £600 (about \$3,000) each. The court is to be an industrial tribunal having jurisdiction over the whole Commonwealth, with power

to settle all industrial disputes and determine all industrial relations, including wages, hours of work, rights and duties of employers and of employed, etc. It will have power to 'direct preferential employment or non-employment of any particular persons or class of persons'; it sets up a registrar, who is an industrial autocrat in disguise, and has power to certify to the court that any dispute is proper to be dealt with by it, and against his decision there is no appeal. The court is to be 'guided by equity and good conscience, not by technicalities,' and it is to be clothed with one tremendous and far-reaching power. After deciding a local dispute in any trade, it can declare that the whole of that particular industry throughout the Commonwealth shall be governed by the findings of the local award! It has power to set up private boards of conciliation and arbitration, and to clothe them with legal authority. The bill, in a word, is the strongest and most thoroughgoing attempt to bring all private industries under the control of a state tribunal yet attempted in civilized history."

Two Australian ministries have now been wrecked over amendments to this bill. The Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin, went down upon an amendment making the bill applicable to the government employees of the several states of the Commonwealth as well as to employees of corporations and business establishments. The Labor Prime Minister, Mr. Watson, owes his fall to the "preference" amendment. Under this amendment the arbitration court could forbid an employer to hire a non-union man as long as there was a union man of equal skill available. "This," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "does not compel the employer to take or keep any of them who are incompetent, but it does, of course, limit his choice to the members of the organization until he has exhausted its membership." Mr. Watson's first discomfiture in connection with this provision was the passage over his protest of an amendment giving union men preference only when the majority of persons employed in any industry voted to that effect. After his final defeat it was thought there might be a dissolution and a new election throughout the Commonwealth. When the labor leader assumed office last April, the Melbourne *Argus* was given to understand that he had extracted a promise from the governor-general, Lord Northcote, to dissolve parliament in the event of a Watson defeat. But this pledge, if given, was evidently under conditions that remained unfulfilled, since the labor leader's request for a dissolution was refused by the governor-general, who thus, thinks the Liberal London *News*, "lays himself open to the charge of direct complicity with the reactionary party."



A TRICK TO OPEN HIS JAW.

—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



JAPANESE MAGIC.

Brushes, soaps, and combs taken from Japanese prisoners by the Russians are exorcised by the priests as wicked engines to which the Japanese owe their victories.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"WHAT BLACK MAGICIAN CONJURES UP THIS FIEND?"



**E**VEN at the expense of reiteration, I want to repeat my claim—that is, the equal of my Shivers' Panetela Cigar, which I sell at \$5.00 per hundred, is not retailed for less than 10c., and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer by the hundred or otherwise at so near the actual cost of production. The filler of these cigars is long, clear, clean Havana of good quality, and nothing else. Note that I said "the filler is"—not "that the Havana *in* these fillers is." They are *hand* made by skilful, careful workmen—not "paper bunch" or moulded into shape and the wrapper blown on. The wrapper is genuine Sumatra, grown in Sumatra. These cigars are nothing but tobacco—no flavoring, drugging, or doctoring.

**Selected Havana**—I can buy "Havana" for half what I pay—that is, tobacco grown in Cuba and called Havana. I could get "Havana" grown in Mexico, Porto Rico, or "tropic grown" for much less.

So much for the cigars. My mode of selling them by the hundred at wholesale prices direct to consumers must appeal to the lover of choice cigars, who does not love to blow his money. The cigars are shipped direct from the factory in the best of condition.

I do not retail cigars nor sell sample lots—I cannot afford to. It costs more to put up a sample package than it does to ship the original.

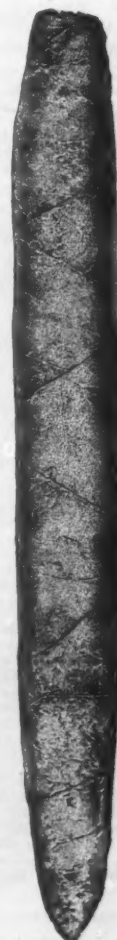
**My Offer is**—Send me your name and address together with your business card or personal references and I will ship you one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars express prepaid on approval. You smoke ten, and if you are not pleased, return the remaining cigars at my expense. If you keep the cigars, you agree to pay \$5.00 for them within ten days. Please state whether strong, medium, or mild cigars are desired.

I am willing and anxious to take the burden of proof on myself. Where is the risk to you? I do not claim to suit all tastes—I couldn't do that if I made a thousand varieties of cigars. But I can deal on broad lines—and so make and hold a trade.

For over a year I have been advertising liberally in these columns. Ask the publisher if he has ever had a complaint of unfair treatment from a subscriber.

I have it on the best authority that no other cigar business in my district has ever grown so rapidly as has mine. Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Shivers'  
Panetela  
EXACT SIZE  
AND SHAPE

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Early Reviews of English Poets."—Edited by John Louis Haney. (The Egerton Press, Philadelphia, \$2 net.)

"Bethink Yourselves!"—Tolstoy's letter on the Russo-Japanese War. (Hammersmark Publishing Company, Chicago, \$0.10.)

"Free America."—Bolton Hall. (L. S. Dickey & Co., Chicago, Paper, \$0.25.)

"Misrepresentative Men."—Harry Graham. (Fox, Duffield & Co., \$1.)

"Jesus of Nazareth, The Anointed of God."—P. Cook. (F. H. Revell Company, \$1.)

"College Entrance Requirements in English, 1906-1908." (American Book Company.)

## Current Events.

## Foreign.

## RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 29.—The Japanese renew the attack south of Liao-Yang; the Russians occupy a semi-circle, with a radius of about six miles from Liao-Yang, and are said to be awaiting battle. A despatch from Harbin states that the Russian losses in the first two days of fighting near Liao-Yang were 3,000 men.

August 30.—A decisive battle of the campaign is reported in progress at Liao-Yang; after a day's struggle the Russian lines continue to withstand furious attacks by Japanese infantry despite hails of shot, shell, and shrapnel. Official reports from Port Arthur state that all the Japanese attacks up to August 25 had been repulsed.

August 31.—The battle of Liao-Yang continues, and so far as the despatches show, neither side has gained an advantage. The Russian wireless station at Chefu is dismantled. Reports from Chefu show that the Japanese have not yet obtained a foothold within the inner lines of the defenses of Port Arthur.

September 1.—General Kuropatkin abandons Liao-Yang and retires with his forces toward the right bank of the Tai-Tse River.

September 2.—General Kuropatkin's retreat toward the Tai-Tse River continues under the protection of a strong force, against which Kuroki has hurled his army in an effort to turn the Russian left flank, cut the railroad and block the Russian retreat. It is believed that Liao-Yang is still held by a Russian force. The reported Japanese casualties number 25,000 since August 23.

September 3.—General Kuropatkin retreats with his army toward Mukden, leaving General Stakelberg and 25,000 men surrounded by the Japanese forces under General Oku. The Japanese occupy Liao-Yang, the Russians blowing up the magazines and burning stores before fleeing. General Kuroki's army drives the Russians from positions northeast of Liao-Yang, commanding the railway.

September 4.—General Stakelberg succeeds in extricating his force at Liao-Yang and rejoins General Kuropatkin. The Russian losses of September are officially estimated at 3,200. Russia orders the disarmament of the cruiser *Diana*, which took refuge at Saigon, French Indo-China, after the naval battle of August 10.

## OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 29.—A hundred persons are killed in a fire that destroys the city of Binang, in the Philippines.

August 30.—Ex-Sultan Murad V. dies at Constantinople.

Missionaries are reported to be leaving their stations in Pe-chili province, China, fearing a massacre by "Boxers."

The Irish Reform Association adopts a platform urging a larger measure of local self-government for Ireland.

August 31.—The British expedition will leave Lhasa September 15.

September 2.—United States Minister Bowen reports that Venezuela is paying awards to the Powers far ahead of the time limit set by the arbitrators.

September 3.—Twenty-two are killed in a clash between Turkish troops and Armenian raiders at Van.

September 4.—M. Combes, Premier of France,

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declares that he will continue his policy for the separation of church and state. By an agreement signed at Seoul, Korea consents to advisory control by Japan of her finances and foreign affairs.

### Domestic.

#### POLITICAL.

August 29.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee says that this year's Congress campaign will be the closest since 1898.

August 30.—President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance comprises twelve thousand words, and is to be made public on September 12.

August 31.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, in an address, attacks the Republican party and President Roosevelt.

W. J. Bryan places himself at the disposal of the National Democratic committee for campaign purposes.

In a speech at Hornellsville, N. Y., Senator Dewey says he considers Andrew Jackson and President Roosevelt the best types of Americans.

September 1.—Governor Odell appoints Judge Edgar M. Cullen, of Brooklyn, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, to succeed Judge Alton B. Parker.

September 2.—Henry Watterson visits Judge Parker.

Senator Fairbanks opens the Republican campaign in Missouri, speaking in Kansas City.

#### OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 30.—Major-General Corbin, commanding the United States troops at Manassas, Va., participates, with his soldiers, in the dedication of a monument to the Confederate dead at Bull Run.

August 31.—Dr. Thomas Herran, formerly Colombian minister to Washington, dies at Liberty, N. Y.

September 3.—Seventeen members of the English Parliament arrive on the *Campania* to take part in the Inter-Parliamentary Congress at St. Louis fair.

### CHESS.

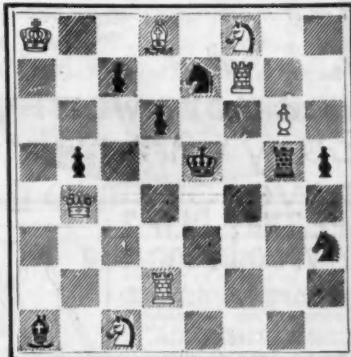
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

#### Problem 977.

By A. CHARLICK.

First Prize *Sydney Morning Herald*, Ninth International Problem-Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K 2 B1S2; 2P1SR2; 3P2P1; 1P2K1RP;  
1Q6; 7S; 3R4; B1S5.

White mates in two moves.

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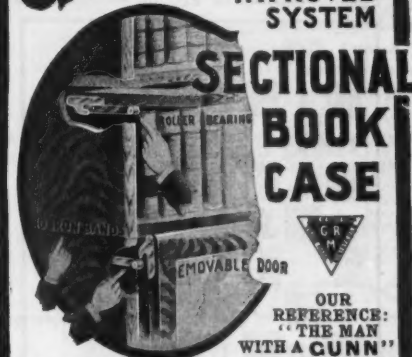
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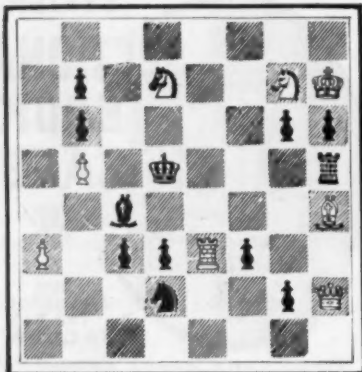
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No. 963. Key-move: Q-R 3.

No. 964. Key-move: Q-R 5.

Principal variations:

Q-R 5	Q-Q Kt 5	Kt-Q 2, mate
1. P x Kt	2. K-B 6	3.

No. 965. Key-move: P-K 3.

Principal variation:

P-K 3	Q-K 4	B-B 6, mate
1. Kt-B 6	2. P x Q	3.

No. 966. Key-move: Kt-B 5.

Principal variation:

Kt-B 5	R-Q 5ch	Q x B ch	Kt-B 4, mate
1. B-B 7	2. R x R	3. K-K 5	4.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.

962: J. F. Court, New York City; W. K. Greely, Boston; J. C. Bird, Sr., Louisville, Ky.

962, 963: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; the Misses Spencer, Blackstone, Va.; J. H. Loudon, Bloomington, Ind.; R. G. Eyrych, New Orleans; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; Dr. E. O. Stuckey, Montgomery, Ala.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; S. H. Burrows, Cambridge, Ill.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

962, 963, 964, 965: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

962, 963, 965: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.

962: 963: 966: "Arata," New York City.

962, 965, 966: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

963: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill. Comments (962): "Cleverly made"—G. D.; "Cer-

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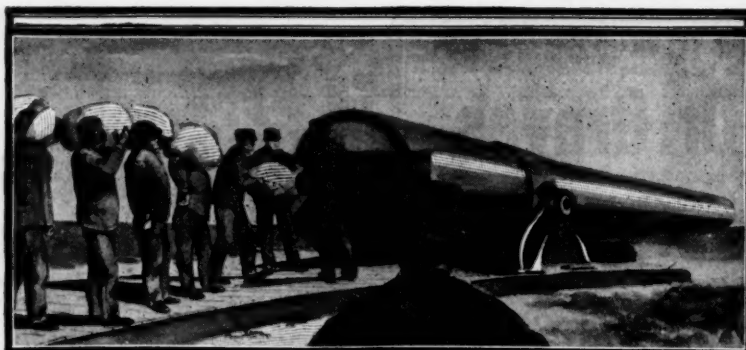
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963: "Neat, but not new"—G. D.; "Rather weak"—L. H. B.; "Poor key, but the after-play is exquisite. The five mating-moves by the King is a master-stroke"—R. H. R.; "Pretty tough nut"—W. D. L. R.; "One of the hardest"—J. G. L.

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## ERRATUM.

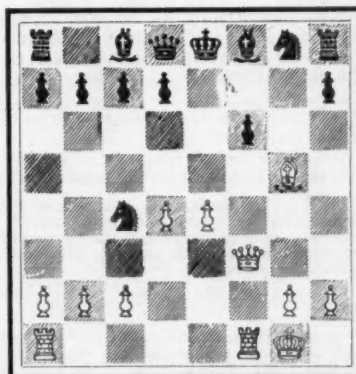
Problem 973, White Rook instead of black on Q R 5; Black R instead of white on Q Kt sq.

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KOLISCH. White.	FRASER. Black.	KOLISCH. White.	FRASER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	6 P-Q 4	Q Kt-B 3
2 P-K B 4	P x P	7 Q-B x P	Kt-R 4
3 K Kt-B 3	P-KKt 4	8 Q x P	Kt x B
4 B-B 4	P-Kt 5	9 B-Kt 5	P-K B 3
5 Castles	P x Kt		

Position after Black's 10th move.



White mates in seven moves.

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ZUKERTORT. White.	ANDERSEN. Black.	ZUKERTORT. White.	ANDERSEN. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	11 Kt-Q 5	P-K B 3
2 P-K B 4	P x P	12 Q x P	P x Kt
3 Kt-K B 3	P-K Kt 4	13 Q-R 5 ch	Q-Kt 3
4 B-B 4	P-Kt 5	14 Q x P ch	Kt-K 2
5 Castles	Q-K 2	15 R x B ch	K x R
6 Kt-B 3	Q-B 4 ch	16 Q x Kt ch	K-Kt sq
7 P-Q 4	Q x B	17 Kt-B 6 ch	Q x Kt
8 Kt-K 5	Q-K 3	18 Q x Q	P-K R 4
9 Kt-Q 5	Kt-Q R 3	19 B-R 6	Resigns
10 Kt x P (B5)	Q-Q 3		

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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. W. E., Kimberlin Heights, Tenn.—"What is your opinion as to the propriety of using the word 'carry' in the sense of lead, urge, drive, as in the sentence 'We carried the wagon to the shop,' when in reality we put animals to it and rode in the wagon, driving the animals?"

The use of the word "carry" in the sense referred to by "M. W. E." is now archaic or dialectical, and the meaning is to guide or conduct as well as to urge or drive. Formerly the word was in good usage in this sense. Dr. Samuel Johnson favored it, writing in "The Idler," No. 6, "The lady carried her horse a thousand miles in a thousand hours."

"A. T. B., Casper, Wyo.—"Please define the words (1) 'agistor,' (2) 'ranch,' and (3) 'ranchman.'"

(1) An "agistor" is one who receives and pastures cattle for hire; especially, in England, an officer for supervision of cattle agisted in the royal forests. The word is derived from the old French *agister*, "to give lodgings to." (2) "Ranch" is an establishment for rearing or grazing cattle and other stock in large herds. Originally the word meant "a farm"; now it means also "the force of men employed in conducting a ranch." (3) A "ranchman" is a herdsman or other laborer on a ranch, especially the person in charge; a rancher.

"O. S. C., New York.—"How do you pronounce the word 'finesse'? Does it take the accent on the first or on the final syllable?"

It is pronounced *fin-es* ('i' as in "pin") and takes the accent on the final syllable.

"E. E. A., Columbus, O.—"Is the use of the word 'breeds' in the following extract correct? 'When political miscegenation breeds the voice and image of plutocracy, neither sense nor duty will acclaim it the prophet of democracy.'"

It is not correct; "raises" would be a better word.

"E. W. D., Barton, Bell Co., O.—"Will you please give the correct pronunciation of the following: (1) 'Esopus'; (2) 'Stoessel'; (3) 'Togo'; (4) 'Kuroki'; (5) 'Liao-Yang'; (6) 'Plehve'?"

(1) *i-soh'pus* ("i" as in "machine"); (2) *stus'sel* ("u" as in "but"); (3) *toh'goh*; (4) *koo'roh'kee*; (5) *lee-ow'yang* ("a" as in "arm"); (6) *play'vy*.

"B. A. P., O'Fallon, Mo.—"Is it best usage to say 'He was raised in New York,' or is 'reared' preferable? Please give a quotation."

"Raised" should never be used in the sense of bringing human beings to maturity. Yet in this sense the word is common in the Southern and Western United States. Do not say with the old slave "Auntie" "I've raised thirteen head of children." Human beings are brought up, or in older phrase reared.

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